# RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 9

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157. Rnadas Lataugeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Mancel, No. 1
H. G. MACDONELL, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 130 Ruad Ouvidor, 1st floor. 11. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 8, Traves de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Run do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 17 a m. and on the and and all Sundays in each month at 8 p m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each ground at eleven, and on the Geart Festivals at mine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. B.—All rottes should be sent to the Clerk.

C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.

157 Run dat Lacungeuns.

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Run Humaytic.

METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH—LargendoCattete
Rights services: Similay School at 10 a.m; preachings
11(30 a.m. or Similays, and at 7(30 p.m. on Fridays)

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor. Partuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting, 7 app. m. Werheedays, J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor Regidence: Ruin Senador Corrêa, Br.

Resistance: Ruis Senador Corvêa, B. 1.

PRESNYTERIAN CILINCH — N° 1.5 Travessa da Ban eira Service sin Portuguese at tro'eloch, a. m., mut's o'eloch, p. m., Saminys; and at 7.0 eloch, p. m., Saminys; and at 7.0 eloch, m., 'Thursdays, B. A. PTIST CHURCH. — Run do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Pottuguese every Saminys n' ro'elock, and p. m. Simulay School at two Wishensiby at 7.0 elock p. m. p. m. Simulay School at two Puthersialsy at 7.0 elock, and p. m. Services in Orderic, and E. H. SOPER. Missiorary. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor, Residence: Run de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.

RESIDENTAL SERVICES IN DESTRUCTION OF SERVICES AND AND SERVICES AND AND SERVICES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND RADORS GROWN.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION N. DI REDORS GROWN.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM,— Open drijl. No. 50, 8 km da Misericordin. Divine Service or Sundays, and Vedraredays at 7 pm. Saltors fice and eavy nor Tuesday Reenings at 7 pm. Gifts of papers, looks, left of Missionary will glally call for them. "THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary,

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .-- General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. - Depota

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY - Subscriptions are ennestly solicited. Communications should be adultesser to the Hon. Secretary—D. Roherts, Caixa do Correlo, 75

### Traveller's Directory

#### RAILWATS.

RAILWAYS.

DON PEDRO II.—Through Repressor: Central train leaves Rio at 5.a. m.; rarives at Barra in Piralty 7.c., Rauc Rios 932 and Iudiai terminol at 7.c. p. nu. 5. 5. 5. 6. Juno for the leaves Rio at 5.a. m.; rarives at Barra in Piralty 7.c., Rauc Rios 932 and Iudiai terminol at 7.c. p. nu. 5. 5. 6. Juno for the leaves Rios to at 6.a. for the rarives of Rios man Cachegoria.

Enter Rios train leaves at roto 2.n., arriving 24. Porto Navo da Cunha at 1.c. 2. Eura rarive, for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rio 1.c. for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rio 1.c. for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rio 1.c. for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rio 1.c. for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rios 1.c. for Rios 1.c. for S. Panlo Inia arrives for Rios 1.c. for Rios

#### LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY .- Rua dos Ou

rives, No. 53, rst floor,
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL. —Rna do Passeio No. 48 RIBLIOTHECAFLUMINENSE. - No. 62, Rua do Ou

MUSEU NACIONAL, -- Praça da Acelamação, cor. Rua d

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. - No. 1 Rua Luiz de Cam

#### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Ru<sup>a</sup> do Senarlar Vergneiro; Office: 87, Run do Hospicio fram

Dr. W. J. Faírbairn, Al. D. Kdiu; Sargeonard Physician Office: Rua r<sup>a</sup> de Março, No, 99; from r.; to r. p. ur. and 4 to 4;39 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Manianna, N. 13, Botafogo

#### Hotels.

### FREITAS' HOTEL

70 RUA DO PASSEIO

Largo da Lapa.

| formerly at 186 Rua do Cattete |

J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.

Recently onlargerland relitted,

### H OTEL BRAGANÇA PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor-

The oblest and hest known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally trated and specially adapted for transient visiturs.

## HOTEL PAINEIRAS.

Railway from the terminus of Larangeiras tram-car lias. Trains are run on week rlays especially to accommodate husiness men.

Leaving: Painetims 7. 30 - 10.30 / 4.30 8.

Leaving: Painetims 7. 30 - 10.30 / 4.30 8.

Leaving: Starageirax 6 6.30 8.30 2. 5.30.

The coolest out must ensity accessible summer result accessible summer result accessible summer result accessible table.

nl trip tichets ro\$000; monthly ticket 20\$000

### HOTEL LEVENROTH

#### NOVA FRIBURGO.

(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

#### CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hatel established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent outh batts, the healthy and flavaine sunner residence of the midity paof feet alrowe the sealewel, at 3½ hours ristance from the city and part of Nio de Janeiro. All patiental languages specken, Information funished by Messrs, Alves Nagueia & Dalziel, Rua (Yuchi) et al. Rob of Janeiro.

#### TIJUCA

#### MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL, ALTO DA BOA VISTA.

Opposite the late Imperial Residence.i

Recellent accommodations for respectable funities and single persons. First class table, attendance, where and haths. The linest art most invigenting climate in the vicinity of Rine-1950 feet above the sea level and only 1 hour and 40 minutes from Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Charaing walks, dives, rides ard views.

Tran care every 20 minutes from the Largo S. Francisco de Paula—those of 5 and 4223 a.m. and 423, 403, and 420 (express P). m. connecting with regular coordison week days. The 823 a.m., france are as Stradeys and buildings connects with 4200 a.m., count which arrives at Hobbi in time for breakfast.

Low F. Minusov. Promision.

Joun F. MURRAY, Pro

Information kindly given by
Messes. Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. r Praga D. Pedro H. Teleplone No 2049.

#### WILSON, SONS & CO., (LIMPTED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

\* Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co., The Gulf Line of Steamers, &c.

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

Oosl.—Wilson, Suns & Cr. (Limited) have depâts at St. Vucen, (Care Verile), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Fure; and supply on an under cannect, at Rice, 1979. The Imperial Brazilian Government;

Her Brazinia Algesty Sovernment;

The Transarlantic Steamship Companies;

The New Zealant Shipping Companies;

&c., &c.

Insurance, ... Fire and Abrilia Insurances effected and moderate rates.

Coul Depot on Cruceição Island, where a large slock is kept of the very best description of South Wales Steam Chal

Tug Boats always ready for service.

John L. Bisset,

Establishmentts: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Launtol), Launtun, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Balna, Pernambur Parahyla da Ninte, Santos, Munteviden and Buenns Ayre

#### OHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and São PAULO

#### JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co. IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88, Rua 1.º de Março,

### R. CASSELS & Co.

, 3 Rus Primeirude Marçu, RIO DE JANEIRO, , CASSRLS, KING & Co.

36 & 38, Calle Maipu. BUENOS AVRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers,

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of Instiness—Hard,
ware, Domestir goods, Specialturs, etc., e

#### STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nama Empresa de Bands Maritimos d'empor. For the Transfort of presengers to language on board Stormers. Also lanage of Vesseli.

Fin information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Prag. 8 de Selvodho, (antigo lango da Prainha), l'eleptone 445 rith Sur. Valente on the Caes Nove do Largo do Paço. or with Swanwick & Gordon,

### FURNISHED ROOMS

Comfortable furnished rorus to let in a good locality, with rebrand. Apply at Rua do Duvidor, No. 46.

#### Hotels.

#### HOTEL PALMEIRAS. E. de F. D. P. II.

This Ilutel, from the fine thy climate of the situation and excellent water, is permissly suitable for invalids and emotiscents, and for thematism, function allection, sturilen, mitrattent fewers, etc. Board and leaths \$\$ per dien, with discount for more than a fortuight.

Trains 3 limes a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$200 Apply, Hotel Palmeins, or at No, 1 Largo do Paço.

## HOTEL DE PROVENCE.

29 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires. Fire suits of Rooms for Families, eleanluress, attendance and enisine of first under. One of the firest Hutels in town, and where visitors will first every lume confurt. Driters for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lumelies, Flouries.

#### CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many elicitisms the Hotel has been completely renovated, and is now effectly new.

#### AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Bushness Founded 1706.

Interpretable under laws of vide of New York, 1869.

Meorgraphical LNS9.

ENGRAYURS AND PRETERRS OF

BONDS, POSTACE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Covernments.

ENGRAYURG AND

FORIGIN COVERTMENTS.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES, BENNE
RANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES, BENNE
RANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK NOTES, SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
WILLIAM SPECIAL SILVING THE SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BUT SPECIAL SILVING THE SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK SPECIAL SILVING THE SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK SPECIAL SILVING THE SILVING CRETTI IGATES,
BANK SILVING CRE

WIR SUPERIAL REPORT THUS IN TREASENT CHICATED AND ASSESSED AS A SECTION OF THE SE

#### BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831) BURNITAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors, These becommive engines are adapted to every warrety of ser-vice, and are built accuracely to standard gauges and reinplans. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.

Paswnger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-ives, Naviow Gange Locometives, Steam Street Cars

All work thoroughly grounded. Blostated catalogue funished on application of austroners

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Nu. 82, Rua 111 de Março. Rio de Janeiro

#### NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

#### Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Blokford's patent see. For further information and price, rapidy to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Themphilo Ottend. Rio de Janeiro.

### TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Gunds in family according to Table No. 7 of

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12. Telephone Call, No. 30.

#### CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS CO., LIMITED.

Owing by the death of Col. In in Productor Russell, resoluting or of this company, the Kin office will be distributional mill further nature.

Santos, 6th Man h., 4888.

H. K. Heyland, Manager

#### WANTED.

By a young German engineer, 32 years old, without family, a just with an English failway or mirring company, in any part of South America; speaks Portruguese and Spanish perfectly and Dugish fluently, has been four years in the United States and five years in South America; excellent references. Arthress C. D., care of this paper.

Phillip Best Brewing Co's.

#### MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, bottled by R. G. Staudinger & Co.

New York. For sile at the

Hotel do Globo

Inst anived

Run i" de Março, No 7.

#### The Rio News

PURLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summany of news and a review of Brazilian offini-alist of the arrivals and bepartures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and pulse current of the maket, tables at sore-quantations and sales, it close if recipits and classes, as many of the daily coffee repairs from the Associação Com-mercial, and all other information necessary to a correcmercial, and all other info judgment on Brazilan (rade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$1000 per minim for Bipvil. \$10,000 or £2 for alword. SINGLE COPIES: 600 rais; for sale at the of publication, or at the Rugbish Book Store, No. 67 Ru Onvidor,
All subscriptions should run with the calembar year

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES :-

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received be GROEGE H. PHRLPS, Esq. 154 Nassan Street, New York Messis. Street & Co.
30 Combill, London E. C. Messrs, John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Sa

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1888.

THE coffee lignres we print elsewhere should have full currency throughout the producing districts and should be kept for reference by planters and dealers. reduction in the consumption for 1887, as compared with 1886, in Europe alone, reached the enormous figures of 77,000 tons, or over 1,000,000 bags of Brazil, while that in the United States showed a decrease of 2 lbs. per head, or double the total consumption of England. No one could have apprehended that so serious a blow could have been inflicted upon Brazil's great product in one year, by the stubborn policy of the planters and their representatives. We confess that although from the commencement of the present crop, we were certain that the excessive ideas as to the value of coffee would unquestionably restrict consumption, we had no idea that it would reach the startling figures presented by Messrs. Cook. It may be safe to assert that the actual number of gallons consumed of some beverage known as eoffee has not shown anything like a reduction proportionate to the deliveries of the "simon pure" article for consumption, and the adulterations and substitutes must have proved very profitable. All of the profits made by manipulators has been presented them by the wrong-headedness of Brazilian planters, factors and dealers. How long it will require to recover the ground lost by Brazil during the 1887-88 coffee crop year seems impossible to estimate, Beyond the resistence certain to be shown by those directly interested in selling mixtures, a strong "bear" element is almost a certainty from consuming markets holding light stocks, and this feature must be considered. Small stocks, as we have frequently pointed out, mean more often lower than higher prices, for the dealer abroad will use every effort to get in on the lowest possible prices, and thus becomes a consistent bear. We do not take so much interest in the large coming crop. Its influence, we think, has been to a certain extent discounted, and were stocks abroad larger, we would consider a rise far from impossible in consuming markets; but so long as the trade is so slightly interested, it seems impossible even to maintain present quotations. Brazil has forced a policy upon its enstomers that will certainly redound to its prejudice hereafter, just as it has caused crushing losses in the past. The lesson of 1887 was a severe one, and we fear its consequences are not perfectly appreciated even now; we hope they have been, but feel extremely doubtful in the matter.

If we may venture to introduce a subject totally foreign to politics, we should like to invite the attention of educators in this city to a new departure in public instruction which has been successfully tried in Europe and the United States, and which promises to yield valuable results. We refer to manual training as a part of a public school course. The resolution of the New York board of education last year to introduce manual training into the public schools of that city at once called widespread attention to it, and with the result that many of the most prominent educators of the United States have pronounced in its favor. Mannal training for boys has been in operation at Naas, in Sweden, since 1872, for girls since 1874, and for teachers since 1875. It has since been tried in England at Birmingham, and has received cordial encouragement from prominent educators and philanthropists in that country, chiefly as a means of creating skilled artizans with which to maintain Great Britain's commercial supremacy. In the United States, its adoption is advocated both for its utility and as a means of discipline. Both of these objects will, perhaps, be attained-utility, through the early training which the hand and eye will receive and the increase in the skilled laboring force of the country, and educational discipline through the physical training, independence, and knowledge of tools and occupations which the pupil will receive. Trained muscles may not be necessary to scholars and some classes of professional men, but to the average man they are invaluable. All other things being equal, it would seem clear that the man who has been taught how to use his hands and eyes is much better equipped for life's struggle than the man who has had no such training. Our object in calling attention to the subject just here, is to open the way for a suggestion. We take it for granted that no one will dispute the proposition that training in the use of tools, in design and construction, and in household occupations, is very much needed in Brazil. this training can be procured, we will assume that any practical proposition will be cordially received. Now, this city has just cause for being proud of an exceptionally successful and useful mechanics night school - the Lycen de Artes e Officios whose inception and success are principally due to private efforts and to the energy and talent of one man - Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva. The government has largely aided this school, and its teachers have thus far given their services gratnitously. It includes an annex for girls, its location is central, and it is not cramped for In our opinion nothing could be easier than to provide this school with the necessary workshops and add manual training to the practical instruction already given there. Competent teachers could easily be procured from the Naas normal school, whose salaries might wisely be met by the government. By such means the hoys and girls of this city could be instructed in occupations which would be of great service to them and to the country.

Ir our colleague, the Gazeta de Noticias, well informed in regard to the programme of the Joan Allredo cabinet, the new min-isters have laid out a pretty considerable task for themselves during the approaching legislative session. Nothing, perhaps, is more certain than that they will be unable to command the united and hearty support of their party. In one sense this will compel the cabinet to depend somewhat upon the liberals for the passage of these reform projects and that must lead to a wider consultation upon their provisions and merits than would otherwise occur. There are

whose counsel on these matters would be most valuable, while perhaps there are some conservatives friendly to all such reform measures whose enthusiasm and lack of practical judgment may prove to be seriously harmful. It does not follow, of course, that the advocacy of these measures insures their adoption, nor even their consideration. We have before heard such assurances, without ever seeing any serious effort to carry them out. But it is something to know that the new ministry is inclined to advocate immediate abolition, banking reforms, decentralization and municipal self-government. It is certain, we believe, that the final emancipation of slavery will be decreed during the next legislative session, but there is danger that injudicious concessions may at the same time be granted to the reactionists in the way of compensation and time service. Every day, however, is proving such concessions to be unnecessaty, as the more progressive planters are finding themselves fully able to arrange free laborers without any government assistance whatever. A few planters who have become celebrated for their cruelties and exactions, have of course been unable to find any freedmen to work on their plantations, and we trust this very reasonable method of "boycotting" them will be continued to end." There are a great many planters in Brazil who have forfeited every right to human sympathy and assistance, and we certainly shall not make haste to counsel their victims to forgive and forget. There can be no milder form of retribution dealt out to such men for their crimes and erucltics than that they shall be: left to earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows, to till their own fields, and to feel the biting pangs of a poverty their own hands can but partially relieve. While it is possible that this class is still strong and influential enough to secure concessions from the government, we trust that the ministry will find itself strong enough to insist that the time for favors has gone by and that every man must depend solely upon himself in the future. Such a measure as immediate emancipation will, of course, lead to the consideration of a project for the reorganization of labor. In this nothing is more certain than that serious mistakes will he made. Any extended and complicated legislation on this point will inevitably be full of errors. The essence of free labor is free action on the part of the laborer. He must not only be theoretically and legally his own master, hut he must be so in fact. The whole country must be open to him. He must be free to make his own contracts on the best terms be can secure, and he must be free to work for himself on his own land, if he does not care to work for others. The repeal of all restrictive labor laws is therefore more needed than the enactment of new laws. So far as we can see, the only new laws immediately necessary are those relating to the administration of justice, so that all questions relating to contracts, wages, and personal difficulties between laborers and their employers, may be cheaply and quickly settled. Make it possible, then, for the immigrant to get land for himself, to educate his children and to find markets for his products, and the question of labor will very soon adjust itself, without any aid whatever from the lawyers and politicians,

The problems of municipal government and decentralization, however, will be much more difficult to solve. Perhaps it would be unwise to leave too much to the discretion of municipal councils, and yet equally unwise to restrict them too closely. If there could be aroused more of an

the gainer, but to do this great concessions must be made, public education must be promoted, and the administration of justice be made more secure. At the risk ol antagonizing the opinions ol our São Paulo colleague, the Germania, we shall lay down the general proposition that successful self-government is possible only in highly-intelligent, law-abiding communities, where local pride and local attachments are strong. If all the attachments, hopes and 'interests of the Paulistas were centered here in Rio de Janeiro, local government in São Paulo would be a decided farce. If, however, the residents of Rio Grande, and Pará can be led to take charge of their own roads, schools, churches, police, and all other local affairs, and to take an interest and pride in their administration, then there will be some chance for a successful municipal government. It is to be feared, we regret to say, that such a change in the sentiments of the Brazilian people will not be brought about for many years to come. The Germania would have us believe that republican institutions will create the intelligence needed for its support, just as some good people believe that a railway will make the crops grow which are to furnish its traffic. In one way the railway does increase wealth and industry, but only as the instrument which enables industry to reap a better profit, and in the same way republican institutions aid to increase intelligence and public spirit by affording opportunities for their use. But let a railway be built into a district where no one works nor cares to work, and let republican institutions be established where no one is intelligent nor cares to make use of them, and what will be the result? Wo do not question the influence of local government in stimulating enterprise and progress, but it must be a healthy, progressive government itself. The mere form and shadow of a government will not do. The reform measures which the ministry is expected to hring forward will have these two almost opposing conditions to meet-the need of establishing local government in the municipalities, and the ignorance and general unlitness of the people for the exercise of the duties thus imposed upon them. Now, how are these antagonistic conditions to be reconciled? By experience and education, of course !--it will be answered. But experience and education, in matters pertaining to self-government, are not to be obtained in a day, nor even in a generation. The River Plate republics have republican institutions, yet no one will say that the police-governed municipalities are really self-governing. Perhaps the new minister of justice will see the right way through the difficulty and will present a 'scheme which will enable the provinces to elect their own presidents and other provincial officials, enjoy the use of their own revenues, manage their own schools, and execute their own laws through their own courts, and which will confer like privileges upon the municipalities. secure better results from the outset, there ought to be a large extension of the right of suffrage, even to foreigners who own real estate and are thus personally interested in good municipal government. Whatever is done should be done thoroughly and honestly, and with the high purpose of advancing and protecting the interests of the people, upon whose prosperity and patriotism rest the permanence and strength of the government itself.

WE are sincerely glad to note that the minister of agriculture has undertaken to bring about several much needed reforms in the postal service of this empire, the independent, enterprising municipal spirit necessity for which has long been felt. We some liberals in the General Assembly in Brazil, the country would certainly be do not underrate the difficulties which the

postoffice authorities have had to encounte and overcome. Brazil is a large and sparsely-settled country, with long lines of communication following its circumference rather than crossing from side to side by inland routes. This, of course, entails great expense, and renders the service of administration very difficult, and at times lamentably inefficient. Making all due allowances, however, for these difficulties, there still remain many detects and abuses which ought to be remedied at once. The time consumed in the transportation of mails between widely separated places may not yet be shortened, perhaps, but the time occupied by large offices in handling the mails may certainly be very largely decreased. The distribution of an ordinary steamer's mail certainly should not require from four to six hours, as at present, nor should a São Paulo mail received at 8 o'clock in the evening be held until after 9 o'clock the next morning before distribution. In this respect the activity of postoffice employés should be largely increased, and their constant attention to their duties should be made much more imperative, As an offset to the better discipline enforced in the offices, the government should at once increase the small salaries now paid, so that the employés of this department may be paid as liberally as in any other branch of the public service. In justice we might ask that they be better paid, for their duties are exacting, they are required to be on duty longer days than in other departments, and an exceptionally quick and intelligent class of men are needed. Men like these are needed in all the large offices, particularly in the scaports. In addition to this, the "spy" system now in torce should be at once abolished, and the postoffice should be held rigidly responsible for every violation of the mails that can be traced and proved. The man who encloses a 10\$ note in a letter of course does so at his own risk, but the postoffice is under just the same obligation to deliver that letter safe and unopened as though it were duly registered, or as though it contained no There can not be one particle of money. justification for the exception made against unregistered letters containing money. The postoffice is bound to deliver every letter and parcel safe and intact, whether registered or not. Registration is simply a species of insurance, by which the postoffice agrees to be responsible for the values enclosed, and for which it charges a premium in the shape of extra postage. The failure to register, however, does not exempt the postoffice from its responsibilties as a common carrier, nor does it warrant the extraction of money from a scaled envelope. If money is stolen in this way the authorities are under just the same obligations to hunt out the thief as they would be were the letter registered. And as to the imposition of a heavy fine, of which half goes to the informer, for the enclosure of money in unregistered letters, it is both unjust and demoralizing. In the first place, it is neither an inconvenience nor an offense to the government to send money in this way, for the sender takes his own risks; in the second place, the fine falls upon the innocent party in the transaction, the receiver; and, in the third place, the percentage paid transforms the postoffice clerk into a spy who spends his leisure moments in prying into other people's business. The tendency is clearly to make the postoffice clerk dishonest, for if he can find money in an unregistered letter he will inevitably drop into the habit of taking all, instead of half the fine, as he knows perfectly well that the victim has no legal remedy whatever. In such cases, the law clearly excuses and protects theft. In his projected reforms the minister certainly should not overlook these abuses.

#### THE TOPEKA SCHEME.

It would appear from our latest American exchanges that the Topeka scheme for establishing colonies of American negroes in South and Central America, is making rapid progress in the South and is attracting widespread attention. The promoters of the scheme in Topeka, Kansas, have effected a regularly chartered organization under the corporate title, "The South and Central American Immigration League of the United States of America," whose capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000. The officers of the association were elected early in January last, and correspondence was at once opened with prominent colored men in every part of the country. At the beginning of Feb ruary 42 colonies, comprising about 12,000 members, were reported from eight states, and it was expected that the first lot of them would be ready to leave for their new home about May 1st. The cost of transportation from the sea-board is placed at \$10 to \$15 per capita. It appears that the two countries on which their attention is chiefly centered are Brazil and the Argentine Republic, where they are told that there is no prejudice against their color, and where the climate and soil is everything they could wish.

In our issue of the 5th inst, we called attention to some of the inconveniences and dangers to which these misguided people will certainly be exposed in these countries. We do not hesitate to say that they are totally ignorant of the countries to which they propose to emigrate, and that nothing but failure and extreme suffering will follow such a step. We do not question the justice of their complaints, but we do question the wisdom of fleeing from evils known to those unknown. To show that these evils do exist, and that the colored people of the United States are totally unfitted to cope with them, we shall call their attention to a few plain facts based on experience and easily verified information,

In the first place, the negroes who are proposing to leave the United States are a peaceable, industrious people who are seeking a home where their color will not be an obstacle to social and political preferment, and where they can enjoy the fruits of their industry and enterprise unmolested by preindice and arbitrary restriction. For dustrial purposes, they want fertile land, a mild climate, and good markets; and for social purposes, a law-abiding people, just and equalite laws, absence of race prejudice, and an opportunity for themselves and their children to exercise any and every privilege exercised by any other race. Now, where is this country to be found?

Primarily, there are but two countries-Brazil and Guiana-in South and Central America which can be said to have settled political institutions, and there is hut one-British Guiana-where the English language is spoken. All the states of Central America, Colombia, Equador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay are in a chronic state of revolution, and the Argentine Republic is but little better. In every one of these countries, including Brazil, society is in a very unsettled state and the laws can not be said to afford any protection against usurpation and violence. There is not a republic among them which merits the name, for they are not governments of law, but of officials. In the Argentine Republic, where several colonies are to be established, the police commissary is a veritable despot, who generally does just he pleases. It is a common thing for men to be thrown into prison for months, and even years, without warrant or trial and it is almost an unknown occurrence for a poor man to appeal against their exactions and arbitrary acts. In Brazil, the police

delegates are quite as despotic and irresponsible. Now what can a negro colonist do against such petty tyrants? He will not be able to speak the language, he can not depend upon the courts for protection, he can not appeal to their sense of justice. He will have no recourse but submission.

As to the places selected for colonies. what does he know about them? In the Argentine Republic there are no public lands remaining near the coast or lines of communication. The government there has very unwisely sold its best lands in large tracts to speculators, who are establishing colonies on conditions most favorable to themselves. A few are honest and publicspirited; the majority are grasping and tricky. There are some thrifty, prosperous colonics in that country, but there are more who have failed lamentably and whose inhabitants live worse than the American negro ever did. As for the projected colony on the highlands of the southern tributaries of the Amazon, it is an absurd chimera. The country is an unsettled wilderness, only partially explored, unprovided with even the rudest means of communication, without industries and markets, and full of privations which the most courageous negro in the United States could not stand for six months. No agent of the Topeka organization has ever visited that country; they are proposing to go there on mere hearsay. And the end will be that the consulates of the United States in this country will soon be overrun with destitute negroes, and the United States government will have to send for them just as it did for some of the white emigrants after the rebellion. There is more danger in the project than the Topeka league ever dreamed of, and it will be wise to inquire further before it is too late,

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Vpaneum iron procks amounted to 4,196\$425, against 2,206\$\$\$.jin the same mouth of last year.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has authorized the use of 70,000\$ from the Vpiranga lottery fund for the construction of an avenue between the "monument" and the city.

 $-\Lambda$  conflict between regular soldiers and the police is reported from Alegrete, Rio Grande du  $S_BL$ . An Argentine exchange says there were 18 killeil and 42 wounded in the fight.

—There was a decrease of 234 in the slave population of Curhyba, Parana, between March 31 and December 31 of last year. The total remaining on December 31 was 3,274.

On the 14th inst. the São Parlo provincul assembly unanimously adopted an indication to the General Assembly asking for the "immediate and mountained aboutton of stavery." Verily, the nearld is moving.

—Near Rio Nava, province of Minas, two distinguished and "full of life" young men went shooting, and one slot the other in the back, moutally wounding him. The affection of the shooter is indescribible.

—In Parabyba do Norte, if you onte with the government you are, if no facto, authorized to drive a knife into the vitals of an opponent. At least that is what we infer from an extract form one of the journals published at the capital.

—Pernamburo journals call attention to the fact that whereas there is an inspector of colonization for that province, there have so far appeared no colonists. We do not moderstand, however, that the inspector is making any complaints.

-The February receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambueo were as follows:

1888 1887 Collou , sacks 35,921 36,811 Sugar , hags 285,723 243,881

The February receipts of the Victoria, Espiino Santo, custom house amounted to 39,1578864, of which 20,863\$881 were from imports and 12, 114\$144 from exports. The receipts of the previncial meas de render in the same month were 16,773\$355.

--Serious damages are reported from recent furrential rains in the provinces of Parawa and Santa-Catharina. Considerable districts have been immediated, communication interrapted, bridges earried array, several lives lost, and many people rendered homeless.

—Of the 7,843 immigrants arriving in São Paulo last month, 7,411 were Italians.

-The February receipts of the mesa de rendas at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 103, o92\$650.

—The defalcation in the accounts of the procurader of the Permanisco municipal chamber was verified on the 9th to exceed 30,000 Å local paper states that in three years there have been four cases of defalcation in public departments. The average seems preity fair.

—A committee of citizens of the village of Santo Amaro, São Panho, accompanied by 200 of their fellow townsmen, called upon the president of that province on the Light host, to ask for the removal of the police authorities of the place, who are charged with being an element of disorder.

—The president of São Paulo has been informed by the minister of agriculture, that the government proposes to establish an immigrants? hospedaria in Santos, and that 10,000\$ has been asked from the Treasury for that purpose. It is said that the old Cannelite convent will be litted up for that purpose.

—The province of Rio de Janeiro is to have an inspector of colonization at 600% per mouth, an auxiliary interpreter at 300%, two assistants at 150% each and another fellow who is to reside in the edifice where this department works, at 100% per mouth. Total 1,300% per mouth, or 15,600% per anothal.

—Now that the planters of Compines have been "convicted of their sins," they find it difficult to restrain their expherant goodness. Nat only do they wout the national government to decree immediate abidition, but they want the president of São Paulo to sign that hill for levying a tax of 4005 on every slave in São Paulo.

—In the municipality of Vianna, Espirito Santo, on the 2nd inst. a limiter fired at, and missed, an armundalla, "which took refige in its bode. The hunter proceeded to dig the animal out, when the whole side of a half "let go" and hurred the numerous attention and Hunting "farmadillus" in Espirito Santo appears to hare its drawbacks.

—Something very like a nigilance committee was ingained at Penha do Rio do Feire, S. Paule, where the recent harbarons minder was committed. An association of ap members has been formed to guarantee defense in such persons as may be threatened with violence, and for the necessary assistance to members orbit are threatened with persecution.

—Babies in Ceará seem pretermaturally strong, At a place called Cath, in that province, a young wann gave birth to an ille-gitimate child in the woods, and envered the poor baby with leaves, etc., to a depth of about eight inches. It was found alive 34, hours after its premature burial, and the hueal papers say it is likely to live. The unnatural mother declared she thought the child had been born death.

—At a place called S. Jusé dos Campus, province of S. Panlo, a negro and o rattlesmake recently had an encounter, thrimg which the furner hit the latter over the hack with a stude. The result was astonishing; the smake brought in four battles, say about one gallon, of milk! A lookerson said that smakes were accustomed to suck cows of nights, horner the milk in the surke, which must have had considerable capacity as a milk drinker.

—A Bahia paper professes to have struck a senolal. A deputy to the General Assembly weed to Bahia to engineer the election of his father to the Senate, and on the 22nd Fehrmary the president of the province ordered the treasury agency to pay the deputy his to really expenses from Bahia back to Rio. As the paper says, the deputy lives in Rio, and his expenses from Bahia and directorist have more than once been point by the Treasury. The matter would seem worthy of investigation.

—Complaints continue in regard to smnegling in the province of Rio Grande do Sal. The correspondent of the Found writing on the ghi inst. says that goods are offered to to 15 per cent. cheaper along the Oriental frontier than on the sea-hoard, and specifies that whereas Bordeaux wine is quoted in Rio Grande at 1105—1205 per quarter eask, it may be purchased at Dagé and other frontier towns at 1005. It certainly appears that some energetic steps should be taken to look into this business.

—A correspondent of the Paulisla tells the following stury, which, if true, is one of the most revolting cimes on recent. A certain Joaquim Bueno, who resides at Campus Novos in the Paranapanema region of São Paulo, says that he was out "dulian-bunting" with some 70 men. They surprised an Indian village, whose inhabitants fled precipitately, leaving everything behind them. Bueno and his companious then put strychnier in the food and wells of the village, and withdrew. On their return some days after, they found 3,000 deal Indian slying about the place. The lie is too evident to be believed, but if Bueno billed a single Indian in that way he oright to be executed for marifer.

-The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 276, 540\$965.

-The Monitor Campista is now being published in an enlarged form, and shows signs of well-earned prosperity.

-The municipal council of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, declines to take the S. Borja proposition into consideration.

-The February receipts of the Bahia custom house were 949,281\$113, or 290,374\$981 in excess of the same month of last year

-The São Paulo provincial budget for 1888-89 estimales the receipts at 5,072,844\$000, and fixes the expenditures at 4,917,474\$609.

-There were 7,843 immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo hospeduria during the month of Feb. Of these 6,069 came for account of the Socielade Promotora.

-The president of São Paulo has met the general expectation by vetoing the hill passed by the tate provincial assembly imposing a tax of 400\$ on every slave in the province.

-The Monitor Campista, of Campos, stated on the 14th inst. that the liberations in that municipality during the preceding three days numbered 2,519. Campos appears to do nothing by halves !

-The customs receipts at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, thuring the quarter ending December 31st last were \$18,949\$339, against 954,-725\$535 in the same period of 1886, a decrease of 135,776\$196.

—The voluntary liberation of slaves at Campos is going un rapidly. This violently pro-slavery district will soon be claiming the honors of simon-It is interesting to note how quickly these 11th hour converts get to the

-The general revenue receipts entered at the São Paulo sub-treasury in February last annunted to 1,085,576\$117, or 495,590\$123 less than in the same mouth of last year. The receipts from export duties fell off 326,204\$, while those from import duties increased 82,843\$noo.

-On the 15th an old woman and her grandsor were gathering palmetto plants near S. José dos Campos, and gathered a valuable diamond. The old larly and the buy ahandoned their eahin, and made for Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, where they expect to dispose of their find.

-The Durio of Santos says that the Gazeta da Tanh, of Rio de Janeiro, recently republished one of its articles, control "Agencia de Immigração," as an original production, merely changing three or four words. This the *Diario* styles "easy journalism"—which is quite as mild a reproof as the case will permit.

—A box containing the body of a man was found in the woods near Jagoaty, São Paulo, on the 16th inst., and was ascertained to be that of a eolonist on the plantation of Sr. Amancio Bucno who had died of small-pox several days before. Burials of this character are not to be commended, either on moral or sanitary grounds.

-The Piracicaha central usine has been pur chascil by Bataa de Rezende for 301,157\$565, on the following conditions: privileged creditors for 30,368\$86n to be paid in full; all other creditors to receive 42 per cent., amounting to 270, 782\$705; payments to be made by half yearly instalments payments in the matery of the payments of the payments of the years, with 6 per cont. interest; mortgage security given on property for 221,000\$. The papers are to be signed April 10.

-As Candido Neves Innior, ex-proprietor of —As Canadao Neves Jimiro, ex-proprietor to the Gazeta, of Butteatik, São Paulo, reached the Sorocalana railway station of Firamboia, on the 18th inst., en route fur São Paulo with his family, he was surprised to find a large number of Botu-catú citizens waiting for him, who insisted on his returning home with them to attend to some small debts which had licen forgotten. Candido protested vehemently, but his crediturs gave him the choice of going peaceably or of being tied to the tail of a horse and "snaked" back by force. Candido went back peaceably, of course, but his friends are furiously inlignant at the outrage perpetrated. If a journalist has no right to leave town with a few debts unsettled, what are the rights and privileges of a Brazilian citizen worth

A STRANGE discovery was made on Friday at the Gas Company's wharves where it was found that the 500 Bordalezas landed from the British steamer Anglo-Indian from Marseilles, and consigned to Messrs. Aussat & Fary of this city contained the purest of pure water instead of the fine old claret they were supposed to have in them. The in dignant consignces, the insurance people and the port authorities have got their heads together endeavoring to unravel the mystery. — Rosario Reporter, Feb' y 28.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-The Sorocahana and the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro lines have been connected at São Paulo by laying a third rail on the English line between the Braz and Luz stations.

-The official inauguration of traffic on the Timhatha hranch of the Great Western Railway, of Pernambuco, took place on the 20th inst. The road has been under traffic, however, since February 8th.

On the 15th the Sapucahy railway company was definitely organized. The capital of the com-pany is 3,000,000\$, of which 10 per cent is paid up. Dr. Carlos A. Morsing has been apnointed chief of the staff of engineers.

--California is great in all things. Recent ex-changes state that a land-slide on the California and Oregon railway covered 100 miles of track! Imagination fails to conceive what would be the result of such an accident on a Brazilian railway.

-The São Paulo Railway Co. is proposing to build a new passenger station at S. Paulo, in the Braz suburb, directly in front of the new immigrants hospedaria. The estimated cost is 100,000\$ The project depends, however, upon the approval of the general government.

-A ballast train on the Norte line reached the junction with the Principe do Grão Pará line on the 20th inst. It is thought that regular trains will soon be running to that point, when Petropulis travellers, who fear the clangers of the bay, can go the whole distance by land.

-On the 22nd inst, the minister of agriculture advised the fiscal engineer of the Paraná railway that the government is authorized to grant a 5% guarantee on a sum not exceeding 500,000\$ for the construction of a branch from Morretes to Antonina. The company is requested to make a proposal.

-The Railways News says that on the 29th inst. a railway from Listowel in Ballyhunnion, Ireland, built on the Lartigue, one-rail system, will be inaugurated. The length is 10 miles and the result of the experiment, of great interest to sparsely populated regions, will be watched with

-Telegrams dated on the 15th, from Autonina, state that the railway between Paranagná and Morretce had been obstructed by forrential rains, and that it would require a long time to repair the damage. From this occurrence the inhabitants of Antonina defince a reason for building a branch to their town.

-The 1887 traffic receipts of the Carris Urbanos train company were \$49,173\$432 and expenses 623,087\$115, leaving a halace of 226,086\$317,

which was distributed as follows:	
Dividends, 8\$ per share	216,000\$000
Reserve fund	4,503 622
Tax on dividends 1 1/2 1/2	3,240 000
Directors' percentage	2,160 000
Balance forward	182 695

The receipts in 1887 were 168,672\$176 less than in 1886, the decrease arising from the reduced ship ments of coffee, 37 1/2 per cent, less last year than in the preceding.

-The receipts of the Principe de Grão Pará railway in 1887 were \$56,741\$520 and expenses 476,607\$446, leaving a balance of 380,134\$074. The balance sheet, dated December 31st, shows the following among assets;

Railway, 1st section ............ 1,625,591\$170

do	2 nd ,	1,080.293 028
do	3rd and 4th sections	2,898,650 311
		5,610,5345509
Steamers	s, wharves, etc	612,894 545
Rolling:	stock	615,128 227
Shops		67,329 224
And on	the other side:	
Capital	paid np	2,662,800\$000
Debentu	res. Ist series	1,910,000 000

,, 2nd ,, ..... 1,907,200 000 Reserve lind ..... 16,742 426 -We sincerely hope that the superintendent of the São Paulo railway is continuing healthy and happy under the severe punishment which "En-gineer Garcia Redondo" and others are inflicting npon him. It has been again and again explained that the English company proposed to reduce their rates years ago, but lailed to get permission because the government feared its effect on the traffic of the D. Perlro II line by a diversion of the Paulo and Rio traffic to Santos. And it has been ranio and Rio trance to santos. And it has been also explained over and over again how those "11 imaginary kilometres" were added to the line to equalize the cost of "haul"; in the mutual service with other lines. No sane man can fail to see that the cost per ton per mile on the "serra inclines" is much greater than on level tracks. It must be confessed, however, that facts slip out some men's minds like water from a duck's back.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—The French minister of commerce has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a bill increasing by 30 f. per 100 kilos. [about 12s per cwt.] the customs duties on coffee, pepper, cocoa, cinna and cloves, except such as are the produce of French colonies. The project is viewed with great alarm by produce merchants and brokers, especially in ere, which is in danger of losing one of its staple trailes should the bill become law. - Chemist and Druggist, Feb. 25.

-A coffee cleaning machine and a 50 hors power engine will be mounted by private individuals in one of the warehouses of the D. Pedro II railway station at Gamboa. The coffee is to be received in the husk and prepared for shipment. This is really a step in advance and will be of grea advantage to such planters as do not possess the means of mounting expensive cleaning machinery ipon their plantations. Small farmers will have a chance at last.

-On the 17th the shareholders of the "Com-mercio e Lavoura" company, dealers in coffee, resolved to liquidate, owing to losses made during the past year. It was then proposed to organize new company with the same name, of which the capital is to be 4,000,000\$, one half to be issued, and the shareholders of the old company to have prescrence for shares in the new. Λ considerable part of the capital for the new company was subscribed for at once, from which it would appear that the liquidation is question was unnecessary.

O Parz of the 19th in noticing the liquidation of the "Commercio e Lavoura" company, and th organization of its successor, directs some meritedly severe remarks to the naughty coffee speculators who have attificially provoked the decline in prices. The last but one paragraph deserves translation. "The creation of a new institution such as the 'Commercio c Lavoura' company, if it does not at once settle the restoration of its strength to the coffee trade, will at least have the indefectible advantage of opposing a kind of barrier to the evil effects of speculation. It will be, in our opinion, a nationa of specification. It will be, in organistic account of syndicate against a foreign syndicate, a species of vaccination or preventative inoculation, the lair of the dog that hit you?. We sincerely trust that all of our readers interested in the coffee trade will be a considered to the constant of the confer trade will be a constant or the conference of the constant of the conference of th at once submit to their vaccination by the Piuz at once submit to their wisdom generated in the veins, or brains, of the directory of the "Commercio e Lavoura" company.

-The European Mail of the 24th February, relative to the London Exchange, says: "All the same, the prospectus of the joint-stock clearing house for coffee and sugar in London will be introthree in Conce and sugar in Jondon win be intra-duced in London shortly, and according to all accounts, it will be a financial success. The shares are to be £ 10 each, of which £ 2, 10 s will be called up. Its opponents declare that; 1st—it will extend gambling, and 2nd—will farther contract the legitimate trade in coffee which has hitherto been done in London. The clearing house will, it is expected, attract a large financial, or stock exchange settlement which hitherto has re-mained outside Mineing Lane for want of experience and facilities for gambling in produce. Whether it will expel or contract any business in London is dumbful." The conservative Dutchwan, we hear, s treating of the establishment of an Exchange in Rotterdam, and the po less conservative dweller in London, principally bankers, are working in the same direction. We fear in this latter case that same direction. security for advances is a powerful influence on the hankers granting credits to the coffee traile, but they appreciate that action must be taken. Proud may be the signers of the now historical manifesto that Rio will have no speculation in its coffee bowl-

-The following comparisons of the coffee crops for 1887-8 and 1888-9 may prove of interest to our readers. We do not endorse them, but print them, and leave whatever deductions may be made to those interested in the trade.

	1887-88	1888-89
Rio hags	5 1,750,000	5,000,000
Santos	1,250,000	3,000,000
Bahia, etc	200,000	500,000
Mexico, clc	850,000	1,000,000
Laguayra, etc,	700,000	700,000
Culia, W. Indies, etc. ,,	250,000	280,000
llayti,	550,000	550,000
Java "	450,000	650,000
Padang, etc ,,	83,000	100,000
Macassar, etc ,,	40,000	100,000
Ceylon,	152,000	150,000
East Indies	380,000	300,000
Africa, etc	150,000	150,000
Total bags	5 6,835,000	12,480,000
Or in tons	404,000	737,000
Stock, Feb. 1st, Europe and	U. States to	ns 137.406
,, in Brazil	,	, 88,670
,. Elsewhere	,	, 86,924

, in Brazil , 88,676 , Elsewhere , 86,924 Crop, 1888 89 , 737,000 Total supply to 1st July, 1889, tons 1,050,000 Consumption for 17 months at 48,000 tous permonth (maximum)....., \$16,000

#### LOCAL NOTES

-It is currently believed that Antonio Prado will take the portfolio of agriculture on his return to Rio next month.

-The gratilication to the troops of the line who policed the city during the recent unpleasantness amounted to 2,031\$450.

Telegrams received here on the 18th state that the Emperor will embark at Genoa for Rio, where he is expected to arrive about the 20th June.

-On the 16th the authorities of the caixa de amortisação extended the time for redee 10\$ notes of the 7th estampa to June 30th proximo.

-A patent was granted on the 29th ult. for advertisement carts. Now, let some one patent the "sandwich" system, so well known in London, and the trick is made.

-The new chief of police made an official visi to the house of detention on the 18th. He found everything in order. There were 430 individuals of both sexes in the lock-up.

-An American exchange states that two men out West differed in opinions as to some matter, Both were killed. That is and exchanged shots. Both v

On the 18th expired the time for submitting to the department of agriculture proposals for navigation of the rivers S. Francisco and Velhas. Only one proposal was received.

-On the 31st December last the number of slaves on the register of this municipality was only 6,834. In 1873 when the Rio Branco registry closed the number was 47,084.

-The Rosario Reporter says that ex-Dictator Santos has been found to be author of much false information sent to the Brazilian press by telegram. Can it be that Santos is the River Plate correspondent of the Paiz?

—We should like to ask the postoffice clerks why they persist in putting two or three black stamps on the blank face of "return" post-cards. This lace of the card was originally designed to be written un, and the postage is prepaid for that

-Would it not be interesting to know how much the navy department is to pay for the 2,000 of maritime technology and of the French-Portuguese dictionary organized by Dr. Pedro Macello de Aguiar? The contract was signed on the

-We take great pleasure in noting the cir-cumstance that two new rudders invented by Capt. Guimataes, now private secretary to the minister of the navy, are to be put on the monitor Fivery. It is anticipated that these improvements will materially assist in keeping that ironclail at anchora

-There can be no doubt whatever as to the progress which Rio is making toward moral per-fection. The other day we had occasion to recard the unparalleled occurrence of sending a lost umbrella to a public deposit, and now we hear of a no less noteworthy case where 10\$ was paid for the recovery of a lost shaving brush.

-On the 13th inst. ex-Premier Cotegipe sent his "p. p. c." to the presidents of the provinces, in which he reaffirms his zeal for public interests, calls attention to the attempts made to improve the public service, and thanks these gentlemen for the aid given by them. "Circumstances over which I had no control, however." etc., etc.

-The second division of the Brazilian navy, comprising the curvettes Alurrante Barros, Ni-theory and Primeiro the Marça, under the command of Com. Eduardo Wandenkolk, 1ch port on a vuyage of instruction on the 20th inst. If these vuyages were more frequent, perhaps there would he less trouble with naval men on shore.

-The minister of finance went around to look at the new, half-finished Exchange on the 17th, and expressed his deep regret that so fine an edifice should not be completed. He considers that it can be completed without onus to the public treasury, at which the directors of the Associação shed each one a little tear and held out a palm por amor de Deus.

-On the 1st inst. the minister of finance ap proved the action of the inspector of the custum house in fixing the paula for coffee, as the brokers had refused to furnish quotations. If the market was nominal, how could the brokers quote? And are we to be subject to the appreciation of values of exports by custom house authorites, just as we are as to values of imports?

-Some samples of silk from Souta Catharina were submitted by the minister of agriculture to the "Sucierlade Auxiliadora da Industria Nacional" for examination. The society promptly remitted the samples to committees, one of which is de-Consimption for 17 months at 48,000 thus permonth (maximum) ..., 816,000 chemistry." Why a geologist should examine a Stocks on 1st July, 1889 .... tons 234,000 sample of silk remains a conundrum.



-April foolers are checked this year. Easter Sunday falls on April 1st.

-The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, he been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. Why?

-The Provincia do Rio says that Senator Paulino is organizing an opposition to the abolition ideas of the present cabinet.

-Lt. Col. Lago, the commandant of the police corps, having resigned, Ll. Col. João Thomaz de Cantuaria.has been appointed his successor.

-Telegrams from Paris dated on the 20th tell us that the "capital du vice" has been totally inun-dated by a rain of snow. Serves the capital right.

A distinguished and mettlesome (brioso) officer of the army found some money in the Rua Primeiro de Março on the 16th and delivered it to the Paiz, where the owner may recover it.

-It is announced that Aluizo Azevedo is writing a new romance to be entitled Cortico. If the author has not changed his ideas about "realism," it will probably be necessary to read his coming production with blue glasses and smelling salts.

-The chief of police has asked the indge of the provederia to take measures that slaves detained at the House of Correction may be sent to their proper destinations. We hope the chief has in view the filling of the empty cells with capacitas.

-On the 14th, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress, the Princess Regent held a reception at the city palace, at which the diplomatic corps, army and naval officers, etc., were present. The Internuncio spoke on helialf of the diplomatic corps.

-On the 19th the minister of justice visited the poor-house where are also confined unclaimed children and pauper lunatics. The minister does not seem to have been altogether satisfied with his visit, and other quarters are at once to be provided for the children and lunatics.

-On the 14th Dr. Manoel Jusé Espinola, late chief of police of the province of Rin de Janeiro, was appointed to the same post in this city. It is was apploment on the state pass in the crys. Ter-generally considered that a more suitable choice would have been the police delegate, Dr. Gusmão, who has been acting as chief pro-tem.

—A local colleague says the government has presented the sculptor Bernadelli with the ground necessary for the building of his work-shop, hut does not explain why this generous action was taken. The ground happens to be the site selected for a Normal School edifice (corner of Invalidos and Regente) and may not be required for some

-At a recent concert in Petropolis an amateur sang and this is the report on her voice by a daily colleague: "Her voice has a freshness of the morning breezes and an expression of lender regrets (sandudes) and indescribable sadness." Now if that is not pretty, we give it np. Fancy morning brezes, regrets and sadness all combined. It reminds one of that injudicious hast grog.

-A Havas telegram published in the Gazeta de Noticus of the 17th reads as follows: "New York, 16: The violence of the late tempests at sea was such that a train of passengers was covered, near Philadelphia, by an enarmons mass of ice. The Financipini, by an entitinion analysis of ectivation is in peril since Mouday and its salvation has become doubtful. We make the best translation possible, but an afternion colleague says the train was swallowed (engolub) by the ice. It does seem rough that passengers by rul should be thus served by storms at sea.

-The Chemist and Druggist has an advertise ment from which it appears that the new alkaloid, anti-pyrma, an extract from coal-tar, has been used success as a preventive and remedy for seasickness. Two French physicians, Dupuy and Ostian-Bonnel, have employed it, the first in duses of three grammes per day for three days before the patient embarks and for three days during the voyage; the latter states that doses of 11/2 grammes relieve the sufferer generally in ten minutes, or it not, a second dose will bring relief. If the sea-sick person cannot retain the remedy, then subous injections of one gramme will be

—During 1887 the gas company here distilled 29,536,900 kilos, of coal, which produced 10,490, o85 cubic metres of gas, 20,675,830 kilos of coke and 1,772,214 kilos of tar. Of the gas the public lighting consumed 2,549,549 cubic metres and private parties 6,353,205. In companison with the prices of 1886 when the English company furnishprices of 1860 when the Engine company contains the dilbe supply, a saving of 724,3368216 is claimed to have been made, exchange being about 10 per cent, higher, and the net profit to the company for 16 months ending 31st. December last was 1,300,000\$. The total gas hill of Rio for 1887 s divided as follows:

Public lighting... 590,322\$948
do departments 106.576 016
Private lighting. 1,348,781 519

2,045,680\$483

-We are glad to see that the minister of marine is going to

-It is just as well that the Epoca puts its bibelots in French. It is so difficult to blush in that lan-

—It only required from October 12th, 1887, to March 16th, 1888, for the minister of empire to reply to the Chamber of Deputies regarding sanitary improvements in the Rio Compride distri-And the answer is that the maller of this city. will be submitted to the sanitary commission.

-Another hig frand has been discovered at the Buenos Aires custom house—this time covering about two millions dollars. But it never seems to get beyond the discovery. The Argentine people seem to look upon theft and fraud, not as crimes, but as reprehensible irregularities. If one of these influential thieves were "sent up," like the poor man who steals a coat, it might have a very good effect.

-Complaints have been recently made by im-—Complains have been recently made by mi-porters that the castom house authorities are refus-ing to allow the 10% abatement allowed on mixed goods by the customs regulations. It is claimed that the law is very clear and explicit on this point and that the decisions of the examiners are therefore irregular and arbitrary. It would seem full time that some kind of a court should be provided for the review of such decisions.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 15th inst. give: what purports to be the programme of the new cabinet, from which it would seem that our col leagues are making use of the "interviewer." The programme indicated includes: the abolitim of slavery and re-organization of labor, the creation of banks of emission and agricultural banks; the greater development of savings banks; the conversion of the entrency; municipal reform and decentralization; and the greatest possible develop ment of immigration.

-Recent visits of the minister of justice to the poor-house here have liminght to light a shocking state of affairs at this so-called asylum. Fifth, rags and the promisenous herding of men, women and children, ald and young, beggars and lunaties, are among the peculiarities of the institution. The minister has obtained a house from the heirs of the Conde de Mesquita that will be fitted up for the reception of the children now confined at the asylum, while the harmless lunatics will be placed on a farm offered by a son-in-law of the late Conde, on the Ilha do Guvernador.

—On the 16th the cabinet appears to have evoted its energy to visiting. The premier called devoted its energy to visiting. npon the banks, and overlooking the two foreign hanks, and the Praça do Commercio. The minister of marine called on the director general of the secretariat of the war department, the adjutant general and the chief of police. The minister of justice also visited the two last named officials.
We have no words sufficiently energetic for an endorsement of the action of Senator João Alfredo Interriews with linsiness men will be more useful than the Grand Mognl style generally adopted by ministers, who, seated on the divan, expect in-dependent people to fall on their knees and accept the frequently unwise dictum from a very temporary Inpiter.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECRIVED.

Revista do Club de Engenharia, Vol. II, No. 2. Il Brasile, Vol. II, No. 3. A monthly publica tion in Italian.

Relation to Ranco de Credito Real de S. Paulo; 1887. São Paulo: Loroy King Bookwalter, 1888. The report of the president of the bank on the operations of the past year and its present condition.

operations of the past year and its present condition.

Fabrilas de la Fontaine; Parts 61, 62 and 63.

Lisbon: David Coraza, 1888. A Ulusbapio; Vol.

V, Nns. 1 and 2. We are indebted to Sr. José de
Mello, Rio agent for these publications, for the
current Issues above mentioned.

current Issues above mentioned.

Fifteenth Annual General Report of the Conneil of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London, 1888. This important report gives a good idea of the financial condition of a omsiderable number of horrowing countries. The outstanding principal and interest in default at the present time amounts to nearly £94,000,000.

Antonius to nearry 294,000,000.

Relatorio sobre a Molestina du Cafeeiro na Provincia do Rio de Janeiro; hy Dr. Emilio Augusto
Golbi, Nio de Janeiro; Imprensa Nacional, 1887.

The official report of Dr. Goldi upon investigations
into the canso: and nature of the disease affecting
coffee trees in the northern districts of the province one causes and mature in the disease affecting coffee frees in the northern districts of the province of Rio ile Janeiro. The disease appeared at S. Fidelis about twenty years ago, and completely ruined several plantations. It has since extended over a zone estimated at \$4 square lengues, all typing in the willey of the Parahyba. The cause of the disease is lound by Dr. Goldit to be a microscopical worm, called a neutatiole, belonging to the square of metalogyne exigura. These worms hore into the roots of the plant in such numbers as to completely destroy it. The disease is considered infections, and its propagation greatly aided by the use of cuttings from infected districts for the planting of new orchards.

O Elemento Servil e as Camaras Municipaes; hy Senator J. Floriano de Godey. Rio ile Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. An important discus-sion of the question of emancipation, especially with relevence to the Dantas project and the opinions of the S. Paulo municipal councils on the The volume contains a number of important historical documents relating to this subject.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

G. Barandler, Rua dos Omives No. 34 B, is the only secriver of the gelatinized hommet of affer dry plates of A Lumirer & Sons, Lyons These plates received gold medals at the Paris Expositions of 1821 and 1878, Lyons 1882, Vienna 1872, and Havre 1887. Quality guaranteed and pilees moleinte.

#### (COMMERCIAL

Rio de Juneiro, March 23rd, 1888.

#### EXCHANGE.

Match 11.—The market opened at 24% or Lordon at the banks, but rates were refunced to 23% in the facencom, and later on in 25% in some of the banks. In the after noor however the rate wasnilymated again to 23%. Official rates at the hanks were, at the chose, 23% or London, 404—405 on Paris and 504—500 on Hamburg at 9041; 23% yo on New Yuk 21 sight. Commercial sterling ross quarted at the extremes at 23 yills 24%. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 10% 13% sellers in 10% 200.

at 10\$1.9, sellens it 10\$220. Intch 1s.—The narket opened at 25½ on London, but about mid-lay the flanco Cummercial and Commercial their rates to 25½. On Paris ufficial rates were 424–444, on Humbing 501–502, and on New York 2\$5.30. These was not much thoug and quantitations were 23½ to 23½ fair lanks stelling, and 23½—24 for commercial. Sorereigns closed with huyers at 10\$200, sellers at 10\$160.

March ofe - The rates at the banks on onening were 23%, I in the afternion the Banco Internacional advanced to 23% There was not much light. There was not much doing, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 23%— frames at 395—396. Sovereigns closed with him 10\$100, sellers at 10\$200. Sovereigns closest with Impers a

10\$100, sellers at 10\$200.

March 17—Official rules at the bruks were 23% nn London, 398 nn Paris and 493—495 nn Hamburg at 0π/15; 2\$500 eStros on New York at 34th. Funn second linads hark atteffing was done at 24, and commercial was quoted at 24—11 (116, with little thing. Commercial frames 397—394. Sovereigns closed with bryens at 10\$110, sellers at ვყა, So აი\$არი.

na\$16a. March 19.—The market opened at Satunday's tates, which were withdrawn in the afternoon and the market closed at 23½ on Lomlon, 400 on Parts and 435 on Hamiling at 95 dh; 2\$100—2\$10 on New York at sight Commercial strengthy was uptoted at 23½—24. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$100, sellers at 10\$150.

March 20.-Rates were again reduced in the afternoon to Jach 20.—Rates were again reduced in the altermoon to 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) on Inambin, 40 on Pairs and 50 on Planbing at 90\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{2}{2}\) on New York at sight. Business was reported at 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) = 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) and constraint was quitted at 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) = 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), the histories rates rating early in the flay. Sovereigns elased with buyers at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) 20, seflers at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)20.

elucai with buyers at 165120, selters at 165120. March 21.—No charge in ufficial mies up in a late heur, when all the hanks retired from the market. These were some small transactions repurted at 23½—23% for book and at 23½ for commercial settings, Sovereigns closed with buyers at 165120, wellers 21 165200.

hayer at 165200, tenters at 167200.

May 20.—The banks upened at 23½ or Lomlon, but soon advanced to 23½, which was continued thirting the thy Hinsiness was reported in lank sterling at 23½ or bankers, 23910 or head office and at 23½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quated at 23½—23½ and france at 391—200. Sovereigus with a 16560, chesing with buyers at 168200, sellers at 168200, sellers at 168200.

March 23 -Official rate on London is still 231/2 at the h and commercial sterling is quated at 23 11/16-23%. Market from, but little business doing.

... The minister of finance, St. Juão Alfredo, visited all the and the minister of manife, St. John Amerik, water at manife hands on the zoth, and also the Kychange. Hope is thus revived that the melancholy diffue on the Rua Direita may soon become the habitation of the commercial body of Rio.

soon become use habitation of the cosumercul body of Klo.

—The Banno Commercial notifies shareholders of the and issue, with 12-8 paid, that is confounity with the decision of the general meeting held on the 13th this, they are to pay up a part share between the 26th and 13xt limit, and receive fully and shares in the proposition already published.

Inity paid states in the proportion areasy produced.

Detect No., 98.89 dated of the pdt inst, against an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, for 20 years on a capital of 1,500,000 to the "favorar, Industria e Coloniagão" company. This canapus is operating plantators, formerly the property of Bradu du Riu Bonto, near the Barra de Plrnby, province of Rio de Janeiro.

-In a leader in the issue of the 22nd inst. the % —In a lender in the issue of the zand inst. Its Jornal states that the Disatiog debt of the Treasury anamus to 37, 800,000\$, which will be reduced to 30,000,000\$ by advanced resultances to London, which renders the Treasury independent of our exchange market up to August next. Further, that sovereigns for payment of the interest on the 1888 Gold Loan have been ordered from Landon, and that a quantity of layer is should expected which will be coined into 500 is, pieces to substitute the present 500 rs. notes.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

" Receipts for z days.	and freight by steamer 11 3 16 c   11 1 16 10 13 16 10 13 16 10	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses 4\$050 4,000 3,900 3,900 3	and freight by steamer 13% c 13 12% 12% 1:	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses 4\$500 4,850 4,800 4,800 4	Steamer freight U. States 30 c 30 c 30 c 35 c 3	Exchange on London, private 24 d 24 24 24	State of the market weak weak weak firm f		do Santos 5,000 2,000 4,000 3,000 3	Receipts yesterday, bags 7,000 7,000 12,000 17,000+ 6	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags 186,000 188,000 193,000 254,000 196	Mar. 15 Mor. 16 Mor. 17 Mar. 19 Mar. 20 Mar 21
	10 13/16	3,900	12%	4,800	35 €	2	firm	;	3,000	17,000+	ì	204,000	Mar. 19
	1013116	3,900	12%	4,800	35 €	24	firm	5,000	3.000	6,000	;	196,000	Mar. 20
	:	;	:	:	:	:	steady	11,000	3,000	4,000	:	185,000	Mar 21
	:	i	:	;	i	:	firm	7,000	3,000	6,000	:	184,000	Mar. 22
	27,11	4, 100	13 3 11 5	5,00	35 0	23%	hrm	4,000	1,000	3,000	81,000	100,000	Mar. 23

#### WKKKLY SUMMARY.

	anner a ryin.
Shipments for United States during the week	
ilo for Europe etc ilo ilo	
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Steamer clearances da [1]	16,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	6,000 a
Fieights by Steamer	
ılo sail	15.5
Steamers loading for United States	3
Smck in 1st hands	130,000
Market firm and advancing	J . "
Stock at Santos this morning, estand and hands	groupo hass
Receipts thring week to 16th Mar	riotoos ising i
Receipts tilling reck to 10th Mar	25,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	
ilo Europe do	56,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	4,000 ,,
do Emore do	18,000
Manket firm; Good Avenige	4,4000
Steamers hading for United States	1,1-0-

	•		
	SAURS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
N.	faich 14.		
84	Five per cent, applices	158 ooo	
4		159 000	
400\$		95.2 16	
52		214 000	
40		212 000	
200		228 000	
70	Macahé and Campos R R	70 000	
20		53.16 Pá	
4		18n one	
20	deb Feny.	93 %	
	laich 16.	95 70	
10	er	958 000	
35		950 000	
15		744 000	
20	Banco Deleredere.	190 000	
26		229 000	
364		230 000	
110	do 2 series	45 500	
100		235 000	
100	Atalaia Insce	10 000	
50		6314 %	
	farch 16	V372 '0	
30	Five per cent, apolices	959 000	
158	do	960 000	
15	Bango Commercial	230 000	
75	Banco Internacional	230 000	
320	ilo	232 800	
200	do b. c. 315t	234 000	
75	ilo 2 scries	45 500	
200	do do	46 500	
1 20	Leopoldina R R subs	6 000	
100	deb. Soiocahana R.R. 100\$	6316 %	
100	Jardim Botanico tramicay	137 000	
93	hyn. notes Banco Preilial	6914 95	
	Jarch 17.	9/2 /0	
10	Five per cent. apolices	959 000	
40	Banco do Brazil	243 000	
80	Banco Commercial	220 000	
33	Runco Internacional	232 000	
270	do	233 000	
100	do 30th	234 000	
110	do 2 series	47 000	
220	do do b. o. 31st	47 000	
200	do do b. o. 3181 May.,	48 000	
556	do do b. o. 30th Sept.,	50 000	
23	deh- Seiocahana R.R. 100\$	6316 %	
55	Jardim Butanico tramway	138 000	
50	do	139 000	
20	S Christovão do	250 000	
20	Geral Insce	30 000	
100	Prosperidade do	14 500	
20	Vigilancia do	9 000	
18	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	,	
	(gold 500)	g1 000	
	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	

6	ŧ		_
Α.	larch 19.		
	Pive per cent apolices	959 000	
81	do	960 000	
,500\$	do	95% %	
	Banco Commercial	229 000	
37	do 2 series	124 000	
30 600	Banco Industrial	8 500	
20	Banco Internacional	233 000	
270	do_ 3151	234 000	
110	deb. Sorocahana R R, 100\$	631/2 %	
	Garantia Insce	140 000	
2	Integridade do	140 000	
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil  [gold 5%]  Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	90 000	
112	Banca C. Real de S. Paulo	86 %	
164	Banco C. Real de S Panio	691/2 %	
	Jarch 20.	,,-	
18	Five per cent, apolices	959 000	
200#	do	95 %	
	Banco do Commercio	313 OOD	
10	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	55 000 46 500	
63 50	Banco Internacional 2 series	47 500	
	Atalaia Insce	9 500	
N.	laich 21.	' ' '	
57	Five per cent. apolices	958 000	
600\$	do	95 8 %	
200	Banco Internacional	240 000	
200	do b, o, last trans day deb. S, Antonio de Padua R.R	240 000 202 00D	
20 80	Atalaia Iusce	9 500	
40	hyp. notes Barco Predial	6914 %	
	darch 22.		
51	Five per cent. applices	958 000	
32	do	960 000 10 260 235 000	
	Sovereigns	10 200	
30	Banco do Brazil	128 000	
30 50	Banco do Commercio	213 000	
106	Leopoldina R.R. subs	6 000	
93	do	6 500	
	deh. Sorocahana R.R. 100\$	631/4 %	
90	Atalaia Insce	10 000	
53	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%]	91 000	
	18/00/3/01	91	l
	MARKET REPORT.		
	Rin do Janeira, 23rd March,	1886.	
	Exports.		
Col	Te.e., -There has been a considerable moveme	ent in our	ľ
market	, and it is supposed that upwards of too hanged hands since our last report. Brok	ooo bags	l
have c	hanged hands since our last report. Prok	ers have	ı
advanc	ed their quotations some 300 ts. per au- ig them about 200 rs. shortly after our last	ola, after	ı
reducin	is reported him. Receipts show a sharp	i, and the	ı
Thora	continues to be some discussion as to wha	Lis to be	ı
the effe	ect on the coming group of the general cma	ancipation	ĺ
movem	ent in the coffee regions. We have heard see cent. may be estimated, but it seems	that a loss	I
of 20 p	e cent, may be estimated, but it seems	nseless to	١
estimat	e so very vague a factor in the question,	winch is	١
			١
one w	en. We are of opinion that the reduction, i rill have little or no effect on the position of	the bean	١
She, W	ments since our last report are:		-
amp	tricer bags for the United States		1
	11,711 , Europe		i
	41,023 bags for the Daned States 11,741		۱
	63,924 bags.		1
For t	the same time the daily foreign elemences at t	he custom	-

se, 767 bags for the United States 16,698 1 Europe 1 tape of Good Hope 5,081 1 Plewhere 

Vessels loading and to load.	
t essets touting and to tout.	bags.
New York Br str Plato	16,000
do Amer str Advance	15,000
do Blg str Tycho Brahe	_
Baltimore Amer Ing Frances	4,500
do Amer bk Adelaide	3,500
New Orleans Br str Dalton	7,500
Antwerp Ger str Weser	1,500
do and London Br str Elbe	4,000
Hamburg Ger str Valparatso	7,500
do , Buenos Aires	2,500
do , Ceard	4,810
Trieste Aust str Szechenyi	6,000
Genoa and Naples Hal str Villoria	1,000
Made and Market Commence	

	Receipts	Shipments U. States	" Europe	" Cape	,, Elsewhere	Total Shipments	Clearances	Stock	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do Good 2nd. do	Exchange on London	Freight per steamer, 5% primage
. 110	bags 7	φ	:	-	-	bags . +	**	188				30
Mar 14	7,738	€89,€	;	:	7:3	4,402	8,000	188,000	6,850	5,950	24	0
Mar. 15	7.358	5,143	:	:	31	5,×74	2,891	190,000	6,650	5,750	24	30 C
Mar. 16	11,785	4,664	2,364	:	30	7,u58	3,343	195,000	6.650	5,750	12	မွ
Mar. 17	11,640	603	1,200	1	3,954	5,737	3,385	201,000	6,650	5,750	24	35 C
Mar. 18	4,869	;	;	;	;	1	1	205,000	;	:	:	:
Mar. 19	6,491	5,262	3,986	;	5,541	14,789	28,164	197,000	6,650	5,750	24	35 c
Mar. 20	3.430	10,575	2,720	:	372	13,667	2,600	187,000	6,650	5,750	2334	33
Mar. 21	ō, 197	6,889	471	;	350	7,710	7,100	185,000	6,650	5,750	23%	35 0
Mar. 22	2,954	4,198	1,000	;	169	5,367	18,593	183,000	6,950	6,050	253%	35 C
Totals since 1st Mar.	136,843	65,139	22,025	;	18.519	105,983	115.420	:	:	:	:	;
Totals since 1-t July	1,407,994	928 939	287,543	28,750	123,335	1,368,567	;	;	;	1	:	:

shown more animation since The markets have shown more animation since our last report. Receipts of Flour have been considerable, but bulkers report the market higher and flow. In pine the only receipts are some ropoon feet of White on order. Kernsente's very form at an advance, but large shipments by steamer are shortly expected. Lard is flat under considerable receipts and a stuck here estimated at some ropoon begs. Nice remains much naged; a considerable quantity here in stock is reported to be out of condition. Hay and Indian Con are both higher, but Codfish is somewhat lower, as Lant is over.

Flour,-Receipts since our last report have been;

D Pedro	//, from Baltimore;		
	Silver Spring 1,250 bils.		
	Castilla 800 ,		
	Vij. Vernon		
	Ciysigh., 600 ,		
	Chesape ike		
	Bakers' Delight 50		
		4,328	els
Baltimore	, do:		
	Castilla 2,750 brls.		
	Codorus 1,250 ,,		
	Silver Spring 1,000 11		
	Chesapeake 500 ,,		
	Alt. Vernon 500 Rockhant 500 ,,		
	Crystal		
	Western brands 700 ,		
	<u></u> "	7.592	**
Advance,	from United States :		
	Dunlop 1,500 bils.		
	McCauce 500 .,		
		2,000	31
Paranag:	ud, Irom River Plate:		
	6,302 bags	3,151	17
Duca de	Galisera, do:		
	3,000 bags	1,500	,,
		18,571	
	withdrawals for the same time have		hout
3,000 brls.	leaving stock in first hands estimated	to be:	
	20,000 bils. American		
	2,100 ,, Trieste		
	4,000 ,, River Plate	- 1	
	26,000 brls.		
Declares o	eport the market firm at the following		
DIOKEIS P	aport the market non at the tonowing	quotati	DITS:

Invokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

Trieste,
Richment of the following quotations:

Richment of the following the following quotations:

Richment of the following the following quotations:

Richment of the following the followin

nerty expected.

Spruce Pine. — Nothing whatever new.

Swedish Pine. — Ditto, idem.

Kerosene. — Recepts nil and stock is much reduced.

Rokers quote the market very firm for the moment at 6\$600

per case. Larcd.—Receipts have been 3,900 kegs per *D. Pedro* and 2,150 per *Baltimore*, from Baltimore. The market weak at 350 fs. per lb.

COMI .- Receipts are 347 tons per Huntress from Cardiff

Odalera. Central agy quas par Junto Board.

Cennent — Receipis are 2,700 bils, from London per founda, which are discharging. Quotations are nominal.

Rice. — Receipis are 4,100 bags via Europa, and quotation from dealers are unchanged at \$85,000−88500.

Rosin — Receipis are 5 bils, per Bullimor and 100 bils are 100 bils.

Rosin — Receipis are 5 bils, per Bullimor and 100 bils.

Rosin — Receipis are 5 bils quality and weight.

Turpentine. — Receipis all and quotations are still 00−40 st. per kilo.

Brain. — No receipis. We may quote nominally at 2\$000−8300 per hag.

-89500 per hau. Heachet brings 1,375 bales from Rosario to calers. The market is quoted higher at 75--82 rs per kilo. Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign are 4,500 bags from the River Plate, and reports are current here that the presenting the results of the re

% no. Codfish. — Receipts are 3,5%; tubs from Jersey per Planchard, 1,450 cases from Europe and 800 bts. coasts. Europe and 800 bts. coasts. Europe and 800 bts. coasts. 24%00---26\$000 and cases. 24%00---25\$000

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 15.

Acao—Nor by Tell; 277 tons; Olsen; 26 ils; salt to Karl
Valais & Co

Valais & Co."

MAR. 17.

D'ORTO—Fort ble Claudina; 391 tons; Torres; 48 ds; sundifices to Costa, Santos & Co.

MAR. 19.

OMDON—Nor ble Monitors; 617 tons; Johanesson; 56 ds; sundries to Mancell & Carré.

AVENDON—By ble Moy Unite; 463 tons; Jones; 50 ds; Sindres to Bransell & Caire.

Virkproof.—Br bk May Hulse; 463 tons; Jones; 50 ds; sundries to John Petty & Co.

MAR. 20

ENSEV -Br bg O'Blanchard; 265 tons; Le Dain; 42 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Ba-tos. PORTO-Port bk Venturosa; 474 tons; Fonseca; 43 ds; sundries to José Autonio Gonçalves Santos.

MAR. 21.

Austriance—Amer ble Ballimore; 695 tons: North; 44 ds;

mainles to Levering & Co.

—Amer ble Done Peter II; 465 tons; Benson; 34 ds;

sundres to Phipps Biothers & Co.

lacca—Nor ing Process; 390 tons; Marchussen; 25 ds; salt to order.

MAR. 21.

to order,

MAR, 22,

CARDIFF—By bk Huntress; 420 Ions; Smith; 39 ds; coal Io

Bazilian Coal company.

Dawling Haabet; 228 Ions; Dulm; 26 ds; hay to J.

de Souza & Co.

ANYOS—Amer lug Frances; 644 tons; Bonner; coffee to J. W. Donne & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14

Paramagua'—Ger by Emilie; 215 tons; Maileas; hallasi.

MAR. 15

Prinamhuco—Port bk Ceres; 304 tons; Silva; shirdies

MAR, 16. Brunswick—Br bg Saga; 516 tons; Williams; ballast,

MAR. 17.
BARDADOS—Br bg Cornucopia; 155 tons; Homosell, ballast. PERNAMBUCO-Bi ling Hornet; 407 tons' McDonalit; do. M. I.R. 18.

New York—Br bg Rozella Smith; 517 tons; Green; coffee.

MAR 20.

PORT ROYAL—Swed bk Clara Maria; 791 tons; Gramberg;
ballast.

ballast,
MAR, 21.

MARANIAN—Port bk Vasco da Gama; 516 ions; Coelho; sundiss.

MAR 22.

Fai MOUTH F. O. -- Nor bg Henrick Vergeland; 143 tons; Paulsen; 5,500 salt hides.

—Messis, Lamport & Holt's str Carone, which as noted in our last issue had been successfully floated after four months work, arrived here on the 19th from Rio Grande do Sul.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Banca - Br bk Minnie G. Elkin ballas

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charters reported are: Arg bg Canneyrana, lede and Rio, general cargo, 3,000\cdot\ and Greek bit Harok Macdo and Rio, sall, 26 rs. Swed bk Union was chard to had cotton-seed at Penedo for Hull at 30s.

Ci to likili cuttoff-seco at 1 cheats for 114m at 3-4	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	35¢ per bag
New Orleans	450 do
London	30s liet, tou
Liverpool	305 110
Antwerp	251 do
Hamburg	255 do
Havie	20 fes do
Bordeaux	25 fes do
Marseilles	25 fcs do
Trieste	258 do
Genod	45 fcs do
sail :	

United States, North 1216-11716 per ton
10 South nominal t52-205 do
Chamel f. o. 275 6d—305 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R R10.
A lice	Baltimore	
A . B. Bull	Rosario	7 Jai
Alma	Fleetwood	ı Fel
Jehataman	T issemnost	* Ea

Andacia	Oporto	
Algonia	Cardiff	
Agra	Cardiff	23 Feb.
British Princess	Cardiff	
Brigitte	Cardiff	rr Fcb
Bento de Freitas	Oporto	
Betzy Gnde	London	
Charlotte A. Littlefield	Liverpool	q Feb.
Crown	Antwerp	20 Jan.
Cato	Cardiff	o Feb
Cavalier	Brunswick	
Campbell	Cardiff	24 Eeb.
Carte Blancke	Newport	6 Feb.
Contest	Liverpool	29 Jan.
Charles	Cardiff	
Earl Burgess	Cardiff	
Evniva	Newcastle	a Feb.
Flora	Liverpool	
Paral Cont		

Fagun	New York	31 Jan.
Gladiatenr	Cardiff	4 Feb.
Gaspare	Trieste	
Garibaldt	Liverpool	
Hermann	Cardift	18 Jan.
Havelock	Liverpool	т Feb.
Hans Thus	Liverpool	
Yames A. Mark	Swansca	24 Feb.
Joven Alberto	Oporte	
Kambira	Cardiff	
Langet	Newport	
Mary I, Baker	Pensacola	
Maenolia	Cardiff	18 Feb.
Marie	Cardiff	
Manitoba	Cardift	18 Feb.
Montmorency	Newport	24 Feb.
Nora	Pensacola	23 Jan.
Norwood	Cardiff	4 Jan.
Osmond O'Brien	Brunswick	
Petrarch	Antwero	.,
Priscilla	Baltimore	.,
Prince Rudolph	Newport	
Regulator	Rosario	18 Jan.
Ringdore	Swansea	24 Feb.
Ragnar	Cardiff Rosario	
Senator Weber	Cardiff	
Sheila	Cardiff	24 Feb.
Star of England	at St. Micha	el's
Sirrah	Newcastle	25 Jan.
Sola	Cardiff Cardiff	••
Sirian Star	Pensacola	••
Surah	Cardiff	
Therese	New York	
Trumpho	Oporto	
Themis	Liverpool	
Thomas Hilyard	Cardift	
Vegar	Falmouth	16 Feb.
Vaeringer Volunteer	Antwerp Cardiff	18 Jan, 2 Feb.
Victoria	Swansea	2 Feb.

Froin 5th

Tota

sugar cally o

the su exclusive pearing shiper prevail but a greater of the Shi both fluence vention the feether the

Fron

conti 8 s to the f

pros mor

and the

3:790 aver per advirte miss Trope low tone of 1 were The last 2266 T pice of 28,

yea yea off a i per in i

Ho An Ho Bro Tri Co Fr

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Mar. 14	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg* 24d	E Johnston & C
Lit	Biela Br	River Plate d	Norton, M'w & C
16	Vandyck Br	Liverpool 22d	do
	Potesi Br	do* 23d	Wilson Sons & (
16	V. de Ceará Fr	Santos 21h	F Mazon
	Tamar Br	South'ton* 22d	Royal Mail
1.7	Birmania Ital	Genoa*	J. N. Vincenzi &
17	Paranagná Gr	Rosarjo* 14d	E. Johnston &
18	Petropolis Gr	Santus 20h	do
	las, Watt Br	Antwerp* 34d	Walter, H. & C
	V.deS. Nicolas Fr	Havie" 30d	F. Mazon
	D de Galliem Itl	River Plate 2441	A. Fignita
10	Cavour Br	Rio Grande 5d	Norton, M'w & C
10	Szechenyi Aust	Santos (d	E. Johnston & C
	Cheribon Fr	Genoa*	J. N. Vincenzi & I
	Canning Br	P. Alegre* 8d	Norton, M'w & C
	Donati Br	Liverpool* 34d	da
	Plato Br	Santos 26h	do
	Giava Ital	Genoa*	I.N. Vincenzi & 1
	Malabar Ital	Santos rd	do
	Advance Amer	New York* 23d	Wilson Sons & C
	Elbe Br	River Plate 3d	Royal Mail
			,

DEL	PARTURES	OF	FOREIGN	57	EAMER!

DATE	NAME	WILESTER	CARGO
Mar. 14	Postugal Fr	Bordeaux*	Sindries
14	Bayswater Bi	Trieste	Coffee
15	Biela Br	Autwerp*	Sundies
1,	S. Georgio Ital	Genoa*	do
16	Valparaiso Gr	Santos	do
16	Zichy Aust	do	do
	V. de Ceará Fr	Hayre*	do
17	Potesi Bi	Valparaiso*	do
17	Rosse Blg	New York	Coffee
18	Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg*	Sumhies
18	Birmania Ital	River Plate	die
18	Vandyck Br	Santos	do
	Tamar Br	River Plate*	do
	Petropolis Gr	Hambure*	do
	D de Galliera 1tl		do
	Cheribon Fr	River Plate	do
21	V.deS.NicolasFr		do.
	Humboldt Br	New York	Coffee

1 Calling at intermediate ports,

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	нами	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WISIGER	CONSIGNER
ļ	American				
L	bk Adelaide bk D Pedro II.	331	Mar. 1	Baltimore	Phipps Bros. &
l	bk D. Pedro II.	465	21	Baltimore,	Phipps Bros. &
ı	bk Daltimore	695		Baltimore	Levening & C
ı	lug Frances	644	22	Santos	J. W. Doane &
ı	n death				
1	British lsk Gaspee		Fab an	Greenock New York	D D . 1.1 8
١	lng M. G. Elkin	994	ren 20	Now Vork	B. Rodrigues & Monteiro, H. &
r	sp Br Queen	1198	01	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
ı	bk John Duthie	1021	Mar.	Leith	Cas Co
ı	bk Gloamin	696	2	Tibre')	Wilson Some & I
a	bk Piskataqua		2	Rosario	To order D. Pedro II R.
т	bk Eliza Everett.		2	Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.
A	bk May Hulse	463	10	Liverpool	John Petty & C
1	bg O'Blanchard.	260	70	Jersey	John Petty & C Magalhães & B.
I	bk Huntress	420	22	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
1					
ı	Danish				
١	bg Haabet	228	Mar. 22	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
ı	bk Hawkeye	505	Feb. 18	Swansea	Leopoldina R.R
1					
ı	Norwegian 11 Alms		27.1		D 0 10
1	bk Alert	593	3 CD 24	Newport	Braz. Conl Co.
П	bk Spes bg Kjartan	420	May 20	Micwerp	Braz. Conl Co. Laureys & C Sonza A. & C
1	bk Loining	763	Mai.	Landiff.	Donal Mall
П	bk Arabia	972		Newport	Royal Mail
П	lik Iona	790	1	Cardiff	Royal Mail
ı	bk Premier	1099	1 6	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
ı	bg Tell	277	1	Macán	Royal Mail Wilson Sons & Karl Valais & C
ı	bk Monika	637	10	London	Mansell & Can
ı	. "		1		
1	Portuguese	1			
1	bk Leonor	436	Jan. 2	Macho	J. Masinho
1	bg Marinhas II.	238	2.	Aracaju	J. Masinho A. M. Marinhas Teixeira R. & C
1	lug Teixeira	426	P , 3	Brnnswick	Teixeira R, & C
1	lug José Estevão bg Armando	288	Feb .	Figueira	Veiga Pinto & C
ı	bk Alice	467	2	Lishon	Ferreira Pinto &
ĺ	lug Flor de Anura	998	2:	1 Teresino	Braga, Bba & C E. L. S. Ribeiro
ı	lug Flor de Anura lik Tentativa	348	2.	Avacaiú	A M Morinha
1	lug Alves	306		Appenió	C Abrauches &
1	bk Ligeira	307	1	S Francisco	A. M. Marinha C. Abrauches & Queiroz M. & C
1	bk Claudma	301	Mar	Oporto	Costa Santos &
1	bk Venturosa	474	20	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
1		1		1	
1	Spanish		10		
1	bg Enrique	217	Mar 9	relolas	A. Queiroz & C
1	Consilie I:			1	
1	Swedish ble Volcan		Man	Manta	22
- 10	bk Vulcan lug Proecis	373	mar.	MINCHO	o order

#### PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated 5th Markh.

Stigar.—From 31st Jan. to 38th Feb. 286,835 bags of sugar have been marketed, against 25,130 bags for same interval last year. Total entries to 88th ulto, 1,406,877 bags, against 1,47,954 bags last year, or an increase of 496,693 bags. Total shipments to Jate:

Crop		1887-88	1886-87
United States	tons	57,493	36,190
Canada	10	5,430	6,632
United Kingdom	17	35,723	6,261
Total	Lone	08 646	10.083

As foreshadowed in a previous circular our crop, as regards sugars suitable for Europe and the United States, has practically come to an end, being hastened sanewhat by the decline in the price of such sugars, which has caused planters to clay the small remainder of their crops, and entires are now almost exclusively whites and clayed browns. The few brutes appearing are hought at high prices, when of Lift quality, of supporting are hought at high prices, when of Lift quality, of the prices when of Lift quality, of the prices when of the quality and the sum at the southern ports, for which a good demand now prevails. Latter we shall have some entries of molasses sugars but as rum is in good demand, the planters will distill the greater part of the molasses derived from elaying the balance of their crops.

Shipments of alse have been very largely directed to England, both here and in Macció, as may be seen by our figures, in themsed we think by timility on the part of all shippers, preventing their sending insued cargoes to the United States, as the feeling prevails that the "sugar trust" has complete con tro of that market and dictates its own terms.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. Tames Cook & Co.'s Monthly Despatch date London, February 24th, 1888.

COFFEE.-The reduction in the value of coffee has steadil

London, February 24th, 1888.

COFFER.—The reduction in the value of enfise has steadily continued, and prices since our last shew a further decline of \$1 to 10 r per cwt. There has been some disappointment at the fall that has occurred, but the continued absence of demand from both the exporters and the home trade, together with the prospects of large Brazil crops, has caused the decline to be more rapid than was generally anticipated.

The weather in Rio has latterly interfered with the transport, and receipts have in consequence been small, the average for the three weeks ending 18th Feb. being 3,600 bargs Rio and 3,700 bags Santos. Sales, however, have been of fair extent averaging for the same period 100,000 bags Rio and Santon per week. With regard to the coming Brazil erop, letter advices dated and inst. and subsequent telegrams report that he weather continues. Rowmable, also that the harvest promises to be unusually early.

The further reduction in January of 3,000 tous in the European, and 2,000 tous in the States, has reduced the stocks to lower level than has been the case since 18th, being now 3,000 tous less than those of last year and 9,300 tous under those of 18th. The total deliveries for consumption during January were very unfavourable, nearly 12,000 tous blaw December The January imports were 36,670 tous, against 51,717 tou fast year, and the stocks: 33,914 tous, against 51,717 tou fast year, and the stocks: 33,914 tous, against 51,717 tou fast year, and the stocks: 33,914 tous, against 51,717 tou fast year, and the stocks: 133,914 tous, against 51,737 tou fast year, and the stocks: 133,914 tous, against 51,737 tour office in harks from st July to 31st December was 843, pients. The exports from Ceylon, 1st Oct to 26th Jan. we 85,111 ewt. (Leigraphic advices to date give 52,560 eve against 37,320 and 83,577 cwt. same time in two previous years.

In the European consumption for 1887 there was a fallin.

d 6 00 days --- -- 6:11

the United Kingdom. The visible supply of Bras	ill to the S	tates has only	deereas-
about 9,000 bags since la	st month.		
Imports for January:			
	1886	1887	1888
olland tons	3,782	9,000	2,506
ntwerp	2,228	2,202	2,717
amburg	6,500	9,700	5,600
enien	802	760	667
ieste	5,813	1,080	1,761
penhagen	117	400	294
anee	6,657	8,111	6,337
l'otal Continent tons	25,899	31,253	19,882
eat Britain	2,413	4,077	3,237
Total Emope tons	28,312	35:339	23,110
x ports of U. S	17,297	16,417	13,551
porta of C. C	175-77		
Potal tous	45,609	51,717	36,670
Stocks, 31st January :			
olland tons	50,347	33,769	36,374
twerp	14,200	14,600	8,700
unburg	17,500	19,500	17,400
emen	1,223	3 <b>7</b> 5	837
ieste ,,	9,860	5,920	5,620
penhagen	2,353	1,800	1,629
тансе ,,	87,613	52,269	30,964
Total Continent tons	183,096	128,233	101,524
reat Britain	15,637	14,167	16,314
Total Europe Ions	108,733	142,400	117,838
ix Ports of U. S	27.944	21,643	16,314

2,984 17,088

25,567 1,298 1,180 28,045 15,999

44,044

Total Continent.... tons 27,536 U. K., consumption..., 1,389 half exports...., 751

Total Enrope...... tons 29,676 United States...... ,, 22,992

Total January..... tons 52,668

#### GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

* RMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTERREST	NOMENAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
334,675,100\$000 50,000,000 000 4,158,400 000 199,600 000 40,000,000 000 31,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	129,478,900\$000 50,000,000 000 1,997,202 000 119,600 000 18,838,500 000 37,144,500 000 7,989,600 000	Apolices   Jau July   Jau July   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	4 °/o 6 °/o 1/6 °/u	200-1,000 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 200-500	958\$000 1,175 000 1,110 000 99 !/a	938\$000—959\$0000
	1,219,700\$000 3,936,000 000 3,616,879 000 5,205,000 000 6,283,900 000	Brazil	6 170 5 970 6 970	100\$000 100 000 £ 11,5 \$ 100 000	98 % 72 % 91 huno 86 % 69½ %	— 91 000 — 91 00 69½ 0,0—70 00

			205,000 00 283,900 00	o Piedi	da de S	, Paule Apr , Oct	6 %	100 00	8 00	6 % 4 %	
gards						DEBENTURES AND SI	IARES			*	5
racti- ecline elay	- APLIAT	SHARRS	1 SNUED	VACUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DI	PAID	LAST QUOLATIONS
lmost es au- ey, for	500,000 \$	2,500	All	200\$ 200 200	All All	Ausiliar.  Brazil.  Commercial do Rio de Joueiro a series de de S. Paulo a series de de S. Paulo a series de de S. Paulo a series de de S. Paulo a series de	22,949\$138 7,150,148 392	180\$000 235 000	9 000	Jan 1888 Jan. 1888	2344000-235\$000
I now	2,000,000	10,000	45,000 30,000 Ali	200 200	120 100	do do 2 series	5,815 390	75 000 213 d00		Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	227 000-231 000 137 000-139 000
ll the	12,000,000	100,000	15,000	200	All (	Commercio	103,266 267	55 000	3 000	Jan. 1888 Jan 1888	
gland,	5,000,000	10,000	All All All	50 200 L 20	50 200 £ 10	do de S. Pando	128,972 112 60,000 000 £ 185,000	55 DD0 190 000 110 000	2 750 8 000 6 s	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Nov. 1887	190 000
es, in-	6,000,000 20,000,000	30,000	All All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	960,000 000 160,000 000	174 000 232 000	7 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	231 000-232 000
es, as on trol	ξ 1,250,000 1,1100,000	50,000 62,500 5,000	All All All	€ 20 200	£ 10 All	do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 300,000 500,000 000	47 500 212 000	2 000 8 5 8 000	Jan. 1888 Oct. 1887 Jan. 1888	46 000 48 000
,	4,000,000 10,000,000	20,000 50,000 5,000	10,000 All All	200 200 200	All All 40	Predial	140,000 000 2,506,345 620 661 539	280 one . 80 one	6 000 10 000 1 200	Jan. 1883 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	=
; ]	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	10 20	União de Credito	661 539 99,868 850	55 000		Mar 1888	53 000— 58 000
dated	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000	50,000		200 200 200	200 — All	do ilebeutures	11,612 300	182 000 182 000	7 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	May 1887 Nov. 1887 Nov. 1886	
	1,500,000	8,000	All All	200 200 200	All	do debentures. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation	9+777 149	161 000	4 000	Oct. 1887 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	. =
line of	1,500,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	250,000	A11	200 200	All	do dehenimes	158,702 262	145 000	8 000 6 2 0/3 4 000	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	105 000
ent at emand ith the	15,398,400	=	All All	200 200 200	20	do subsidiaries		6 500 170 000	400	Jun. 1888 Oct. 1887	6 500 7 000 169 000172 000
c to be	£ 493,600 8,000,000 3,882,750	40,000	31,081	€ 50 200 250	All	do do Manahé e Campos	122,000 000	500 000 65 000 70½ %	6.9/ <sub>0</sub> 4.000 6.12.2/ <sub>0</sub>	Oct 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1888	. '==
usport, age for	4,070,000	24,850	All	200 200 200	Ĩ	Norte dehentures Oestede Minas	22,754 761	190 000 100 000 175 000	8 70	July 1887 Feb 1888 Oct. 1887	
extent,	4,363,400 6,500,000	32,500	12,500	200	- All	Principe do Grão Pará	16,712 426	170 000 t0 000 92 010	7 000	Jan. 1888	90 % 95 %
Santos , letter	1,910,000 1,907,200 1,800,000	19,000	7,3 <sup>8</sup> 7	200 200	All	do do S. 1zabel do Rio Pieto	474 493	190 000 198 000	7 "10 7 000	Oct. 1887 May 1884 Feb. 1888	-190 000
ort that est pro-	1,600,000 £ 137,100 1,071,000	=	_	£ 50 200	***	do ilo Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es.	=	505 000 Ido oou	7 % 6 % 814 %	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	202 000←
he Eu-	10,015,000	53,375		20d	AII	S. Paulo e Río de Janeno		187 000 200 000 25 000	7 000 	Jan. 1888	
30,000	5,992,900	60,000	=	200  100	_ A11	Sorocabana with subs do subsidianies		95 000 24 500 53½ 40	6 %	Mar 1888	63% % 63% %
r those innuary sember	1,6aa,000	8,000	5,333	4 50 200	All	do doII nião Valenciana	38,815 749	895 000 80 000	6 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>9</sub> 6 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>9</sub> 6/2 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Oct. 1887 Feb 1881	
17 tons 143 and	5, 100,000† 448,230 823,700	27,000	All	200 500 100	All	Carris Urbanos	90,230 220	235 000 175 000 104 <sup>0</sup> /o	5 000 6 °/o 7 °/o	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	100 00
491,800	380,000	50,000 1,500	A11 A11 A11	200 200 200	All Tilo	Lardim Botonico. Larangeiras transway aml tunnel.	150,000 000	130 000 250 000	3 500	Jan 1888 Jan 1888	
xport of 68,432	500,000 455; [00 1,200,000	6,000	All	200 200	All	do debeutures	78,612 088	200 800 129 000 91 1/0	7 000 8 <sup>n</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 5 000 7 <sup>n</sup> / <sub>0</sub>	Jan. 1888 July 1887 Oct. 1887	←200 060
n. were o cwt)	317,000 t,000,000 250,000	40,000	All	200 200 200	All	S. Christovão. S. Paulo e S. Amaro dehentures.	449,663 428	250 000 195 000	8 °0	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	245 000
nevious	£ 750,000	12,500	6,419 All	£ 15	, All	HAPIGATION CHMPANES Amazon Steam Navigation,	. 24,902 750	95 660 95 660	fo 000	July 1885 Jan. 1888	
a falling for only d 2 lbs.	1,377,300	25,000	All	100 100 200	All	Ferry debentmes. Nacional de Navegação	1,550,299 778	97½ "10 185 oon	8 0 000	Nov. 1887 Jan. 1888	98 %
er head	300,000	4,000	2,500	200		Turificial e Mercanul de Minas Unificial e Creditio.  Radicia e Minas  Balaia e Minas  Brandina  Brandina	52, 171 910	-	4 000 8½ %	July 1887 Jan. 1888	H =
deereas-	225,000 t-000,000	20,000	111,000	500	20	Alliança	51,911 900	20 000	2 000 20 000	July 1887 Jan. 1888	
1888	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	4,000 20,000	All All All	1,000 100 200	250 10 20	Argos Eliminense	3,915 720	10 000	10 00	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	9 000- 9 750
2,500	1,000,000	3,000 3,000 2,500	10,000 4,000 All	1,000 1,000	125 100	Confiança   Fidelidade   Connita	200,000 000 275,000 000 190 758 008 16,016 502	195 otto	2 000 10 000 9 000	lan. 1888 July 1887 July 1887	
5,600 667	2,000,000	10,000 8,000	411 1,000	1,000 100	100 100	Geral, Lutegridade	16,616 502 334 000 000 11,176 670	10 000	4 000 010 01 000 1	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	
1, <b>7</b> 61 294	4,000,000	20,000 25,000	10,000 12,500 Ali Ali	200 200	50 10	Nova Permanente	* 15.415 329 219,000 000	16 500	2 000 5 000 to 4 <sub>0</sub>	July 1887 Jan. 1888 Jan 1888	
6,337	2,000,000	20,000 5,000	All All	100	10	União Commercial dos Valegistas. Vigilancia  FRATRAL SULAR FACTORIES	3,230 588	71 500 20 000 9 000	20 <sup>4</sup> la 10 <sup>10</sup> 0	Jan. 1888 Jan. 1888	— 10 000 18 000—
19,88: 3,237	500,000		=	200 100 100	=			85 %	7 %	Mar. 1888 Oct. 1887	
23,110		=	=	2 HB 100 200		Piracienta determines. Porto Real debentures. Pureza debentures.		200 000	8 %. 836 %.	Oct. 1885	
36,67	1,500,000 800,000	1,000		700	-	Quissamā debentures	1,415 28	180 000	836 ola 6 o/o 4 ooo	J.m 1888	
2-7-7-	£11,000,000	12,000	All	F 500	AU	do debentines	_	270 000			
36,37 8,79	1.160.600	2100	_	100 500	-	A sucio dos Datos (coal)	: =	- 60 %	8 0/0		
17,40	500,000	1 =	=	100		do delientures. S. José 11'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILLS	35,012 15	85 %	3 %	Jan. 188	
1,62	3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All All	Alliança Brazil Industrial do dehentues		210 000	80/1,	lan 185 lan 188 luly 188 Jan. 188	7 ===
30,96	1,000,000	3,000	-	200	-			190 000	7½ %	Jan. 188 Det. 188 Feb. 188	3
16,31	000 000	1 =	Į =		=	do debentures	941 97	200 000		Oct. 188	7
16,31	380,000	2,250		200	)	do delicinia es		92 %	7 1/0	Oct. 188	7
133,94	- 600,000 4 250,000	3,000	^i	100	a Al	do dehentures	24,287 (i3	7 226 000 100 % 200 000	7 %	Vug. 188 Feb. 188 Jan. 188	37 18 18
	2,000,000	-		200	-	SHSCELLANGOUS	[	200 000	8 %	Nov. 188	B7
4,58 89	9 6.200,000	3.98		/ 201	0 -	Candehria [church] debentures		200 001	7½ % 16	Oct. 188 Oct. 188	37
15,68	10.000,000	3,90 4,00 50,00	) A	n 20	o A	Commercia e Lavonra	60,000 00	95 0nd 192 000	70 000	] July 188	87
21,17 1,24 89	5 1,000,000	5 00	0   A	1 20	a A	Força e Luz [clectric]	172,748 8 265,800 G	30 31 00		Feb. 18	38
23,31	7,500,000 2 1,026,000	4,40 75,00 9:72	o A	11 10 11 20	ο A ο Λ	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial.	16,334 J 5,868 g	51 0D 170 00	0 2 000	) Feb. 18	88 55 000
15.57	8 2,000,000 644,790 100,000	10,00	9,74	10		União Telephonica		79 9	5 00 6 8 9/0 —	Jan. 18	88
38,89	0	1	1 .	1	1						

#### Insurance.

### JUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Juneiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua r de Março,

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

### PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Tanetro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua Visconde de Itahorahy.

## OME AND COLONIAL MARINE

Agents for the Empire of Rivais

. Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82. Rua (" ile Março, Rin ile Janeiro.

### THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Capital.....  $\mathcal{L}_{I_1000_1000}$  sterling Reserve fund....  $\mathcal{L}_{440_1000}$   $_n$ 

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,

Corner of Run do Visconde de Haboraby

#### N ORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Ru de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visennile de Inhanna

Telephone Nn, 193.

#### OMMÉRCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMPTED, OF LONDON.

#### FIRE AND MARINE.

Marine Risks Anthurized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Reazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. v. Praga ilas Manialias.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Tusines against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Camlelana

### British & Foreign Marine insurance company, Lim'd.

Capital . . . . . £ 1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swansvick & Gordon, 31, Rua General Camara.

#### N ORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Lusses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31. Rua General Comara.

Telephone No. 127.

#### Shipping.

#### THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

#### UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868 Louding Berth ; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

### Steamships.

### $R_{ ext{steam packet company}}^{ ext{oval}}$

Under contracts with the British and Rearilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TARLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
		Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lishon and Vigo, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
		Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Januiro on the 28th and 16th, proceeding to the River Pinte after the accessing delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers honewank continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

\*\*Forferight and assume a path of

For freight and passages apply at

Rua do General Camara No. 2, [Corner of Rua Visconde de Halmrahy

### I NITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

The fine packet

#### ADVANCE,

Captain CROWELL on return from Santos will sail 30th March at 10 a.m. for

#### NEW YORK

colling at

Bahla, Pernambuco, Maranham, [entering the two last named ports] Para, Barnados and St. Thomas

#### Passage Rates

			cabin	shvrage	
ΊСο	Liver	pool	\$220	_	gold
	New	York	\$146	\$75	D
		& back	\$278		

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinha And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Pragado Commission

### L IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

#### To New York:

735 Au	Bruke.				11	3151
	To	Sou	thar	npte	m	
(for	Lor	idon)	and	Ant	mer:	6 :

Leibuitz [Belgian Mail steamer.].. Mar. 19th

For Other Ports: Dulhui New Orleans..... Mar. 3181

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chathain. As minonneed.

Mails are closed as annunced by the Post Office, For eargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven.

35. Run i<sup>n</sup> de Março For passages, pincels, specie, etc., to the Agents:-Norion, Missaw & Co.

82 Run of de Março.

#### Banks.

### ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Babia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital. £ 1,000,000
Dilla, paid up £ 500,000
Reserve Fund £ 385,000

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

### ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAIHA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital £ 1,250,000 Capital paid up. 623,000 Reserve fund 300,000

Draws on; Messrs, GI.YN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., Messis. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messis. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

#### Banco internacional DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. . . 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking
Company Limited......
Banque de Paris and des PaysBas .....

Handurg Berlin Bremen Frankfurt of Main Dentsche Bank.....

Prankfurt of Mais Antwerp Rume Genna Numbes Milan and other Dalian cities

cities
Mathid
Barretona
Cadiz
Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in
Spain and the Canary Islands

Lishun Opinto and other Portuguese

Banque d'Anvers . . . . . Banca Generale, and agencies

Banco Hipothecario de Es-pana, and agencies. .....

Bunco ile Portugal, and

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited ....... Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.

Buys fueign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for taxiellers and for namerical purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other posts for shipment, and advances on some as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other mechanics in near-oldmen with the statutes of the Bards, and transacts every other description of banking business.

#### CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptums received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents or The Encopean Mail.

A burge assurance of English marels, afthe l'anchaitz Edi-tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on band.

Views of Rio and neighborhood. Orders received for Scientific and otherhooks.

Agents for Lougstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealersın Atkinson's, Presse & Labiu's and Royal Perfuneries and Pear's Noaf. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

### D. K. POMROY & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ship and Steamship stores. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

No. i, Rua de Belein, P. O. Address; Caixa 2). Pará, 1 Cable Address; "tPomray, Pará," Pari, Brazil.

### WENCESLAU GUIMARĂES & Co.

Importers of
Oporta, Deura and Lisbon wines of the hest qualities in
bottless or in casks, and mader the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for
A. Izurko Gokçanves,
Exporter of Madeim Wines;
G. Purellen & Co., Bordeaux,

Burgumby, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champane Cognacs and Lippents of the liest brands.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

Office and workshops;
No. 18, Travessa ilo Onvidin, 1st floor.
Dio da Inneiro Caixa no Curreiu No. 906.

### OLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

For sale by

Anaré d'Oliveira & Gad,

Dugg

No. 14, Rua Scie ile Sciembro.

### PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMA

No. 40, Rua dos Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greates

perfection.
View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.
View from the Northenn Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice
Lamberg thuring a three years journey made for that special

14-22.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1º de Março.

#### NOW READY

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of kin de fanciro for Knglish-speaking travellers, which com-prises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edilices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the exentsions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound

with photographs, Price 2\$500: do. with photographs 5\$000.
For sale at this office.

### The Rio News

Published three times a month for the American and Encopean mails.

The Riti Niews are established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Bail. Although the sayle, title and fengency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and whome were commend unbricken. At the beginning of 188, the style of the unbrication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminusion in the size of the publication, along not only largely increased the size of the publication, hin it added greatly to 185 convenience for often and offence are offenced uses.

the publication, him it added greatly to us convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volting (January, 1888), the ecitors feel themselves warmuned in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have have for the worker, and in advising fleir patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be mande. I'm Rives will seek to keep its advised to the patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be mande. I'm Rives will seek to keep its adaption of the patrons that no deviation on all commercial questions, and up or market produced the product of the patrons that the patrons will be produced the patrons of the patrons

TERMS:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:-POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:- Caixa no Correio, A.

I vr. At mna, 79, Sets de Setembre.

### WINE MERCHANTS.

Exporter of Dordentx Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

T. LONGSTRETH,

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.

WINES.

Imparted by

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.